THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 91

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hindenburg Eclipses Hitler

Shanghai Says It in English

France Likes German Result

Does Nitrate Negative Notes?

Dublin Sees Outlawed 'Army'

Hindus Join Moslems—What?

GERMANY rejects invitation to abandon weary working out of problems for a régime of recklessness and probable repudiation. President von Hindenburg lacks less than 170,000 of a clear majority of the 37,000,000 votes cast for five candidates. His reëlection by plurality in the run-off on April 10 is conceded. The fiery claims of Adolf Hitler and the Fascists of 14,000,000 to 18,000,000 votes are unfulfilled; he receives 11,338,571. Conservatives who regarded Hitlerism as a sweeping menace believe its peak has been reached. Communists, backed by all the power of Moscow and claiming up to 7,000,000, poll less than 5,000,000, a feeble increase over the 1930 showing. Serious-minded Middle Europe takes courage. The threat to its own and the world's democracy has, for the moment, been allayed. Germany, the testing ground, has cheered the nations with proof that troubled peoples can still wrestle their problems with the elements that bespeak success—with patience and with order.

¶ China welcomes the League of Nations Commission as it arrives from Japan. Shanghai arranges elaborate entertainment to cover the week-long official visit. Virulent anti-Japanese posters disappear from shop windows and walls and placards and banners in English become the sudden fashion. The commissioners are left in no doubt that for maintenance of its rights China looks through them to the League Covenant. The big guns still boom in outer districts, but backward China sets an impressive example—it relies on the pledged word of orderly agreements for justice and for peace.

¶ France expresses satisfaction with the German election. Progress and moderation are seen as victorious over faction and violence. No change is anticipated in the aims of German policy, with German opinion giving this accurate index of itself. Some regard lack of a von Hindenburg majority as keeping the Disarmament Conference marking time until after the run-off in April. The fact is, Geneva has believed that both the German and French elections must be past before the arms meeting can do what it now regards as practically possible—before it specifies limitations for the fighting machinery of agreeing powers.

¶ The United States, according to Congressman Hamilton Fish, is sending protests and nitrates to Japan. He reports that ships have loaded thousands of tons of nitrate of soda, the chief ingredient of TNT, at Virginia ports for Japanese buyers. He seeks to prohibit such shipments not as violations of present law, but as violations of consistency. America is playing a great part in the world peace drama. Neither greed nor negligence, believes the Congressman, should be allowed to head serious drama into farce.

¶ The Irish Free State sees the Irish Republican Army, declared illegal by Parliament several months ago, march again. Detachments follow gayly uniformed pipers and bandsmen through the streets of Dublin. A welcome is given on the college green to the recently released political prisoners. Orators urge an Irish republic free from "domination by clericalism, capitalism and British imperialism." But the enthusiasm proves to be more personal than political. As the orators warm up the spectators cool down—and go home.

¶ India sees riots and tense feeling in ancient Delhi. Three days of anti-Government manifestations bring police attacks and an emergency proclamation. The row is touched off by the arrest of the latest dictator of the India Congress. In these head-smashing outbreaks against authority the Hindus and the Moslems show that they can sink their differences and vigorously pull together. If they could learn to do in peace what they do so well in war, India's heavy difficulties might be settled in a single summer.

¶ New York hears awards of 57 fellowships, averaging $2500 each, announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation. Of this total, 42 go to young scholars and artists in the United States and 15 to others in Latin America. Thus benevolent capital aids hard-working talent to sharpen its tools. But far more than the 57 winners reap true rewards—the 1500 other ambitious ones who tried to win.

¶ Los Angeles puts 5000 city employees on a five-day week. No decrease in the amount of work done is expected. Students of municipalities know what it is that has made Los Angeles the most rapidly growing city. Its people have always done in five days what it takes other folks a week or more to wind up.

Women Plan Bank In Czechoslovakia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

ESTABLISHMENT of a savings bank entirely under the management of women has been decided upon by the Czechoslovak Women's Council, it is reported.

Women only will be depositors and credits will be issued for women only. The plan aims at giving cheap credits to business and working women and granting to women an opportunity to become heads of a banking institution. The net profits of the new bank are to be devoted to the women's movement in Czechoslovakia.

Bright Thread Sets Pattern Of Arms Plan

Vigorous Support for Ban on Aggressive Weapons Indicates Success

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—It soon became apparent at the Disarmament Conference that there were indeed points of agreement. Everybody stated his case in his own way and almost without reference to anybody else. Even the startling French proposals for an international army were scarcely referred to except by the Soviet spokesman, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff. This was not a debate in the usual sense. It was a series of unrelated statements.

It was therefore all the more significant that there should emerge from the unrelated statements a dominating thought. That thought was the necessity of discriminating between offensive and defensive arms.

It ran through the speeches like a bright thread. It strung them, as it were, together. It gave them unity. They were no longer unconnected. They took their place in a pattern.

The British began it. The Americans continued it. The Italians stressed it. The Russians claimed the authorship of it. The Germans indorsed it. The Japanese admitted it with provisos. Even the French, who had started off on other lines, fitted into the pattern, in that they drew a distinction between legitimate defensive weapons which were the absolute property of each country, and illegitimate offensive weapons which should be at the disposal of the League of Nations.

Two Categories Emerge

Incidentally, if it be true that there are weapons which are peculiarly destructive, inhuman, and aggressive, it is surely illogical to forbid their employment by individual nations, and to sanction their employment by a League of Nations whose aim is peace.

The so-called neutral nations, the large and small nations, the nations of several continents, all, without consultation with each other, seemed to imply that there was such a thing as an aggressive weapon and such a thing as a defensive weapon. Some of them elaborated the idea and some of them touched on it quickly. But always did the echo seem to reach my ears of the desirability of placing armaments in two categories.

The fact has more significance in that it is not the consequence of the preliminary discussions. Those preliminary discussions, which have lasted for years, ranged over the whole field and became too complicated. Nothing sharp and pointed stood out from them. They were undoubtedly useful but they were not specially directed.

It would seem that spontaneously there has come from a welter of phraseology a conviction that we should reduce or suppress weapons of offense. Obviously it is difficult to define offensive weapons. There are nations like Great Britain and the United States which, for example, regard the submarine as a purely destructive engine which should be scrapped; while the French and Japanese consider that the submarine is not primarily designed for aggression.

Differ on Battleships

Again, there is doubtless a difference of opinion as to whether huge battlecraft should be abolished. Some would reduce them to a maximum of 10,000 tons. Others would maintain them at a much higher tonnage.

When we come to land weapons there is a more general feeling that certain arms are peculiarly directed against the civilian populations, and therefore should be banned. There is virtual unanimity in regard to lethal gases and bacteriological methods of warfare. There is widespread accord in respect of bombing airplanes which might destroy cities. Heavy guns, tanks, and other instruments, were all condemned by a number of speakers. In short, there were in most of the speeches passages of unconscious plagiarism, and a repetition of the thesis that terrorizing weapons should go.

CARDOZO IS SEATED ON SUPREME BENCH

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Mr. Benjamin Nathan Cardozo today took the oath which made him an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The judicial oath was administered by Mr. Charles Elmore Cropley, clerk of the court. The new justice smiled as he was escorted to his seat by the marshal of the court. Just a few minutes before in the privacy of the robing room, Chief Justice Hughes administered the constitutional oath.

House Blocks Dry Law Ballot By Refusing to Discharge Bill

Beck-Linthicum Plan for Prohibition Referendum Left in Committee by Vote of 227 to 187, Thus Ending Issue for This Session

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—By a vote of 227 to 187 the House today refused to discharge the Beck-Linthicum referendum bill from the Judiciary Committee.

This meant that drys in the House have been successful in blocking for the present session of Congress the proposal to send the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution back to the states for possible modification.

On the other hand, it meant for the wets they have secured a roll call on a question closely affecting the prohibition issue. It is the first major roll call of the sort secured in the 12 years since the dry law went into effect. Both drys and wets are certain to make extensive use of today's vote in the coming national election. Drys today claim that many who voted to discharge the bill from committee subsequently would have voted against modifying the Eighteenth Amendment.

The wets, however, point out that they secured 42 votes more than the original 145 necessary to bring the question before the House.

Rarely have scenes of such excitement been seen in the House. Galleries were jammed to utmost capacity and the floor of the House, which generally has a deserted appearance, held only a few vacancies in the rear aisle.

It was the first time that the new liberalized rule permitting the question of discharging a committee to come up on petition of 145 members had been utilized. A vote taken today therefore was not the direct question of the Beck-Linthicum bill but whether the Judiciary Committee should be discharged so that the bill could be brought out.

As it has worked in practice, the Judiciary Committee refused to approve the wet referendum bill. Growing restive under this refusal, wets of the House instituted the petition machinery, the required 145 votes were secured, and a day was automatically fixed for a vote. Only 10 minutes of debate for a side was allowed. On account of this stringent limitation, practically all speakers were cut short before they completed their remarks.

With an oration that brought wets to their feet, Representative J. Charles Linthicum (D.), Maryland, started the debate. After 12 years, he declared, the country demanded an opportunity to vote on the Eighteenth Amendment. "He who is not for is against us," he declared, warning congressmen that the record vote would be carefully scrutinized.

Mr. Linthicum had granted himself three minutes but digressed from a prepared address to answer an interruption and was startled

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

CROWDS AWAIT LEAGUE GROUP IN SHANGHAI

City en Fete to Greet Commission—Unrest Reported in Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 14—The imminent arrival of the League of Nations commission from Japan, which is expected tonight, has been the signal for an extraordinary manifestation of enthusiasm. Anti-Japanese posters on the walls and shop windows have been replaced by appeals in English and Chinese welcoming the conmission, declaring that China supports the League Covenant and asking for justice.

At present, hours before the arrival of the commission, a big crowd has assembled at the customs jetty. An elaborate program of receptions and entertainments has been planned during the commission's one-week stay at Shanghai.

Interviewed at Nanking, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, former President, declared that he had taken charge of military affairs. China, he said, wishes to reach a peaceful settlement of the dispute, but if Japan does not cease its aggressive action, China is prepared to fight to the end.

It is believed that, as Japan has intimated its willingness to abide by the League resolution, there may be better hopes of settlement. Marshal Chiang has advised not placing too much confidence in talk of Japanese withdrawal, which he believed to be due to the arrival of the League commission.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 14—Lieutenant-General Mazaki, vice-chief of the general staff, conferred with the Emperor this morning, after which the War Office announced that the Eleventh Division will be returned to Japan shortly from Shanghai.

The War Office confirmed the report of the revolt of Chinese troops in Manchuli against the new Manchurian Government. An official communiqué states that the troops looted business establishments in various parts of the town and killed a number of Japanese, later withdrawing outside the walls.

Anti-Kirin troops under Gen. Wang Te-lin and Gen. Liu Man-hai are reported to be active at Wuhulin and Nanhuton, where there is danger of widespread guerrilla warfare. Large areas in Manchuria continue disturbed, keeping the armies of the new Manchurian state busy.

Regarding Shanghai, the communiqué states that "in Taitsang there are indications of aggressive operations by the newly arrived Chinese Forty-seventh Division, which is facing the Japanese lines."

Mutiny in Manchuria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 14—The Japanese consul, the English collector of customs, with his wife, and a number of Japanese, Chinese and Soviet Russian citizens, residing in the Chinese town of Sakhalyan opposite Blagoveschensk, on the Amur River, sought refuge in Soviet territory, following a mutiny of the Chinese garrison at Sakhalyan which occurred March 10, when the flag of the new Manchurian state was raised.

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INDIAN AHRAHS DISTURB PEACE ON GANDHI DAY

Emergency Action Taken by Delhi Authorities Quiets Paraders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DELHI, India, March 14—Tense feeling prevails in the bazaars of this ancient city today. Emergency measures effective for a month have been promulgated by the authorities to counteract the anti-government activities of the Moslem section of the All-India National Congress. For three days Delhi has been the scene of demonstrations which have resulted in some disturbance of the peace.

The demonstrators are known as Ahrahs. They are chiefly Moslems many of whom were drawn from Lahore and other parts of the Punjab. They are also largely responsible for much of the recent lawlessness in Kashmir where they formed roving bands and crossed the border from British India to arouse strife in the neighbor state.

Their activities in Delhi commenced Friday, when the latest "dictator" of the Congress working committee was arrested, he being a Moslem The Ahrah demonstrators intermingled with Hindu members of the Congress who staged a Gandhi day observance.

The communities, normally at loggerheads, were in unison in the anti-administration campaign. The Ahrahs assembled ostensibly for the purpose of condemning ordinances operating against subversive activities in the Northwest Frontier Province, home of their coreligionists.

The demonstrators were informed by the police that they would not be permitted to hold meetings condemning the Government. Despite this, the processions assembled and marched through the principal bazaars of the city to a rendezvous, where the meeting commenced. Police intervened and were stoned.

In retaliation the police made a series of lathi (truncheon) charges in which there were some casualties. At one stage Moslems attacked the police by throwing stones from a mosque. This was thereupon cleared, several arrests being made.

Action of the authorities who promulgated the emergency measure has already had a salutory effect. Demonstrations planned today by the Swadeshi League were abandoned but some excitement continues in the narrow tortuous streets of the old capital.

Site of Prehistoric Indian Village Reveals Evidence of Small Theater

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14 — A prototype of the American village opera house has been discovered in an ancient Indian village site in Mississippi. Word comes that Mr. Henry B. Collins Jr., Smithsonian Institution archæologist, has brought to light the ground plan of a building which might have been reconstructed as a small theater with two tiers of seats capable of holding an audience of about 100 persons.

Mr. Collins found under the plowed surface of a cotton field concentric circular trenches, in the bottom of which were post holes. The outer trench, about 20 inches wide, contained post holes for heavy timbers such as might have been used to support a flat roof on a large circular house. The two inner trenches contained holes for smaller timbers. These might have constituted additional roof supports, or they might have been supports for tiers of seats.

The ground plan, Mr. Collins says, differs radically from that of a Creek or Cherokee Indian "town house." On the latter there was a peaked roof supported at the center by heavy timbers sunk into the ground, and on the outside by a circle of lighter timbers. The roof of the prehistoric structure must have been flat, since there is no trace of center timbers.

In the center of the ground plan of Mr. Collins's discovery is a square, outlined by four rows of post holes from 6 to 8 inches in diameter and 8 to 16 inches apart. This might have been a stage. Also, in the interior are two fire pits filled with ashes and refuse. They might have been used in religious ceremonies.

Mr. Collins suggests, as an alternative to the theater hypothesis, that the same site might have been used for four buildings at different times since the floors are represented by different rows of post holes. But the fact remains, he says, "that the circular trenches and the square are arranged in such an orderly fashion as to suggest a single structure, or possibly a single-walled house that was later incorporated as part of a larger and more complex structure."

TAX BILL ENTERS SECOND WEEK OF DEBATE IN HOUSE

Becomes Chief Issue in Congress—National Reaction Strong

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—The new tax measure, which entered its second week's debate today, has become the outstanding issue before Congress, and debate on it is expected to continue for months.

Many of the circumstances surrounding the measure are unusual, or unprecedented, and in general the hopes of the Hoover Administration, supported by conservative Democratic leaders, to set the nation's financial house in order by balancing the budget are bound up with it.

Determined opposition developed in the House Ways and Means Committee today against opening up the new tax bill for exemptions. The committee had under consideration proposals to offer committee amendments exempting from the manufacturers' sales tax the following items:

Press messages sent overhead; newsprint paper; leased wires used by radio companies; canned fruits and vegetables and electric energy used in irrigation plants.

After three hours' debate the committee postponed action until tomorrow. Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman, said the committee appeared to feel that to offer these exceptions would pave the way for numerous others, which, if adopted, would undermine the entire tax.

Of the examptions considered he believed there was the best chance for overhead press messages.

Discussion of the bill in Congress has aroused extraordinary interest. In the Senate, progressives or men with progressive sympathies like Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana and Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, will oppose the sales tax feature.

On the other hand, the House has heard remarkable appeals from different party leaders to support the measure, as a patriotic duty in time of crisis. Some of these appeals have aroused much enthusiasm. The opening address of Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, brought the House to its feet, and was followed by stirring speeches from administration supporters to forget party and political fortunes at the present juncture.

Last Saturday, for example, to the amazement of many, Representative George Huddleston (D.) of Alabama, generally considered an intransigent radical, made an ardent speech for the new bill.

Such are the feelings that the new tax bill is engendering.

San Diego Plans To Hold World Exposition in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Holding high a slogan, "San Diego is Unafraid," this city has completed preliminary plans for its second international exposition. The first was held in Balboa Park, overlooking the Pacific Ocean, in 1915-16.

California's San Diego Centennial Exposition, as it will be called, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of this city's municipal government, and will open July 4, 1934, and close July 4, 1935.

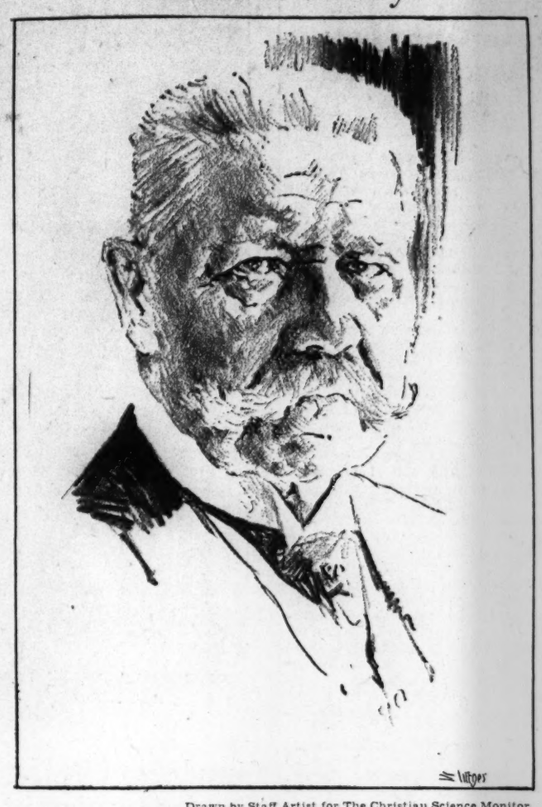
"We believe the way to climb out of the valley of depression is to step on the throttle," exclaimed Col. D. C. Collier, president of the new exposition, who was commissioner-general of the 1916 fair.

Instead of a bill overlooking the city as was chosen for the 1915-16 event, the exposition-planners this time have picked the wide waterfront, adjacent to the business district.

Fish canneries and untidy shacks which litter the city's gateway will be replaced by a group of Spanish-type exposition buildings.

A unique feature of the proposed exposition is that one large unit will permanently house many of the exhibits so that San Diego will have an annual exposition.

Assured of Victory



Drawn by Staff Artist for The Christian Science Monitor

PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG

MILK PRICE RISE URGED AS FIRST FARMERS' NEED

Hopes Expressed for Plan of Governors' Advisory Dairy Board

Farmers of New England, many of whom are face to face with inability to pay their taxes and are being disqualified as voters, find some hope for relief in the plan of organization which the New England Governors' Advisory Dairy Board today has submitted to those in control of the milk supply.

While this plan has its merits, in that it is designed to strengthen the position of the farmer in the marketing and price-fixing and of the dairying industry, the farmer is primarily interested, at this time, in the prospects for immediate relief which a proposed 1 cent increase in milk prices affords, according to Mr. H. B. Ellenberger, chairman of the board.

"The position of the New England farmer is critical," Mr. Ellenberger declared. "In Vermont, the farmer is begging for enough money to get his automobile on the road to use in his business. Certain towns have disqualified as many as one-third of their voters because they cannot pay their taxes. Many of them are carrying mortgages on their farms but the banks hesitate to foreclose because they don't want the farms on their hands."

Radical Reduction

Asked what circumstances have occasioned the plight of the New England farmer, Mr. Ellenberger contended that one reason was the radical reduction in milk prices which have been stepped down too far in proportion to overhead costs. Farmers' receipts in January, 1932, were $3,000,000 less than they were a year ago, he explained. Furthermore, the value of dairying cows depreciated close to $40,000,000 in New England, or about $50 per cow, although in numbers there was an actual increase, he added.

Because of labor costs and the small fields the New England farmers have to work, the possibilities of reducing overhead expenses and in this way relieving the present situation were considered extremely remote by the Vermont authority. The farmer finds it cheaper to ship his grain in from the West than to attempt to raise it himself, he said. There is opportunity to better the farmer's conditions, however, by improved feeding and more efficient management to secure proper feeds at lowest costs, such as the colleges emphasize, Mr. Ellenberger said.

For Immediate Action

The present situation, however, he considered not a problem for education but for immediate action. Farmers are feeding their cows less and less to save expenses, he said, and unless a price rise in milk is engineered at once, he believed a milk shortage would result in the fall. This, he said, would necessitate a rise anyway and would not be as wholesomely beneficial to the farmer as the present proposed increase.

The new plan is a modification of a set-up proposed by the board last January to make possible the effective operation of the New England Dairies, Inc., on at least a semi-permanent basis. The original contract could not become effective until 95 per cent of the milk supply of Greater Boston should be controlled, but the modified plan makes it effective when a sufficient proportion of the milk supply is under contract according to discretion and with the approval of the board.

Furthermore the new plan is binding for 9½ months while the former scheme was for only 15-day periods. The new contract may be renewed for periods mutually agreed upon. Under the plan dealers may be assured that they pay no more for milk than their competitors, thus eliminating one of the chief bones of contention.

DUBLIN PARADE INCLUDES ARMY OF REPUBLICANS

Organization Under Ban Allowed to Participate Without Restraint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, March 14—Detachments of the Irish Republican Army—one of the organizations declared illegal last fall by an Act of Parliament which is still unrepealed—marched freely through the streets of Dublin yesterday as participants in a popular welcome to the political prisoners released last week. The detachments numbered several hundred husky-looking young men in military formation, keenly attentive to the commands of their officers.

At the head marched bands, in most cases in uniform. Pipers were in green with maroon cloaks, bandsmen in green and white caps. The last detachment to arrive was a party of about 50 lads uniformly wearing green shirts and with knees bare, but with complete freedom as to the color of their shorts.

A crowd of several thousand spectators, large numbers of whom were women, also assembled on the College Green, where a demonstration took place. As each speaker finished he received only mild applause and before the end the size of the crowd had appreciably diminished.

Orators urged their hearers to join them "in working for the Irish republic, from the domination of clericalism, capitalism and British imperialism."

In many cases the arguments were indistinguishable from those used in extreme Labor demands of other countries. Indeed it is thought by many observers here that if the economic situation measurably improves, the I. R. A. and Irish Communist organization will soon decline.

Trade returns for January, however, published today, show a big drop in the value of exports compared to the previous year, although in some cases the volume of business has actually increased. The United States took only £8461 worth of goods this year, compared with £75,000 the year before. Exports to Britain were £2,980,886, a drop of £659,668 from January, 1931. On the other hand, imports of £3,585,278 are only some £19,000 down.

The disparity between imports and exports is strengthening the demand for a tariff. Mr. James Geoghegan, Minister of Justice, intimated yesterday that the Fianna Fail Government has in hand a scheme to make "far-reaching changes in the agricultural and industrial economy of the country." By this means it hopes soon to be able to absorb all of the 90,000 unemployed, and those who will hereafter remain in the country owing to the cessation of emigration.

Los Angeles to Go On Five-Day Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 14—Five thousand municipal employees will begin work on a five-day basis starting April 1, according to the terms of an ordinance adopted recently by the city council and signed by Mayor John C. Porter.

Reductions in pay ranging from 2 to 10 per cent also were provided. the 10 per cent reduction to apply to employees now receiving more than $400 monthly and up to and including $600 a month. A sliding scale of salary reductions has been applied to employees within the lower pay ranges.

The ordinance—an emergency measure which was unanimously adopted—specifically exempts from salary reduction all officials who are appointed for a definite term of office.

HINDENBURG WINS PRIMARY FROM HITLER

Reich President Sure of Reëlection at Second Poll on April 10

MODERATE POLICY BACKED BY VOTERS

Communists Fall Short of Strength Indicated by Recent Gains

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 14—Germany, standing against political extremists, has given a heavy plurality in favor of Field Marshal von Hindenburg for reëlection to the Presidency.

In the national election yesterday President von Hindenburg came within four-tenths of one per cent of exceeding the combined votes of the four opposing candidates. This narrow margin separated him from the absolute majority required for election. The Field Marshal's showing is regarded as removing all doubt of his success at the second poll April 10 when the candidate receiving the largest total is elected.

The result disclosed Herr Adolf Hitler's strength far below the estimates made during the heat of the National Socialists' vehement campaign for overthrowing the existing Government.

Final figures, subject only to minor changes are as follows:

President von Hindenburg, 18,661,736.

Adolf Hitler (Nat. Soc.), 11,338,571.

Ernst Thaelmann (Com.), 4,972,079.

Theodor Duesterberg (Nat.), 2,557,876.

Gustav Winter (Ind.), 111,470.

Balloting Was Orderly

More than 37,000,000 votes were cast in an unusually heavy, quiet and orderly balloting. President von Hindenburg thus lacked only approximately 160,000 votes of making the first election decisive. If Germany used the same electoral method as the United States the Field Marshal would have been swept into office.

It is significant that he polled heavily in practically all parts of Germany. Even southern Germany, which is the stronghold of Hitlerism, supported the veteran President against Herr Hitler's intense attacks upon existing domestic, social, economic and foreign policies. Bavaria and Rhineland voted heavily for the Field Marshal.

Although President von Hindenburg's ultimate reëlection was regarded as almost certain even the most sanguine observers did not expect strength such as he showed. He was regarded as the only leader who could unite the moderate elements of the nation and hold together parties of the Center against the flank attacks of Communists and Nationalists. The result not only emphasized the great personal popularity of the Field Marshal but disclosed the solid German determination to uphold moderate policies and the Republican form of government as the best means of coping with the difficult economic conditions.

Gauge of Hitler's Strength

The election provided the most accurate gauge so far of Herr Hitler's strength. His Fascists in the 1930 Reichstag elections polled 6,000,000 votes. The Fascist votes yesterday were double this number. This is to a large extent explained by the fact that yesterday's votes were divided among four main candidates, whereas in the Reichstag election votes they were divided among some 14 parties Herr Hitler's claims of 15,000,000 supporters throughout the Reich appear unproved.

The votes given to Herr Thaelmann, Communist candidate, are regarded as indicating no major shift affecting that party. The Communists' showing was somewhat below the strength which they had been expected to have attained since 1928. Herr Winter's candidacy, based on a plea for a revaluation of marks of the inflation period, was unimportant.

Herr Duesterberg, Nationalist candidate, apparently built his 2,500,000 total with the aid of votes taken both from the Hindenburg and Hitler camps. He was placed in the field by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg after Nationalists and Hitlerites failed to agree upon a coalition candidate. Should Herr Duesterberg withdraw before the election of April 10, his votes, if divided between Herr Hitler and President von Hindenburg, would hardly be sufficient greatly to affect the Field Marshal's apparent heavy plurality.

Doubt About Reichstag

The Hindenburg victory in the first poll, however, is not to be interpreted as an indication that the Bruening Cabinet would command a Reichstag majority if parliamentary elections were to be held now. The President is personally supported by many like members of the German People's Party who oppose the Chancellor.

On being informed of the election result President von Hindenburg immediately consented to be a candidate at the second ballot. Herr Hitler promises to continue the fight. In an announcement today Herr Hitler called his followers to an active campaign "to break a few missing millions out of the unnatural front of Hindenburg supporters and lead them into the National Socialist camp."

East Prussia, which Field Marshal Hindenburg saved from Russsians at Tannerberg, gave Herr Hitler almost as many votes as the Field Marshal,

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HOOVER CLUBS WAIT QUIETLY FOR CAMPAIGN

785 Organized in 2000 of 3060 Counties in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTTOWN, Penna., March 14—Well removed from the spectacular political factories in Washington, a Republican vote-getting organization, quietly functioning here in the Pennsylvania countryside 23 miles from Philadelphia since last October, has spread the country with active party units in one of the most unique educational drives in G. O. P. history.

As a result, 785 "Hoover for '32" clubs have been set up in all save four states, pledged to work for local and national Republican success this year. This unostentatious mobilization of the party rank and file has already added 21,627 contributors to the national committee's working fund.

Mr. David Hinshaw, publicist of New York City under whose direction the party newspaper, Washington, was issued during the last congressional campaign, consented to the request of administration supporters last fall that he organize a national chain of election precinct clubs, stipulating that he be permitted to carry on the work in the country, where he had sought retirement.

He rented a deserted house for headquarters and with four workers undertook the nation-wide recruiting of 100,000 citizens to Republican support in time for the assembling of the national convention in June.

The aid of state party chairmen and national committee members was enlisted and contract has been established with Republican county heads in more than 2000 of the 3060 counties in the United States. A minimum enrollment of 32 persons, each paying a nominal fee of $1, establishes a unit, and as soon as this has been formed, the list of members and the dues are forwarded to national committee headquarters, which carries forward the educational process through party literature issued weekly.

The intention back of the project is solely to win popular support to the party's aims, making individual interest tangible through a fee so modest that the widest general participation is encouraged.

Mr. Hinshaw said that the '32 clubs had already demonstrated their usefulness as an index to party sentiment over a wide area.

"Correspondence from all parts of the country in recent weeks has shown a decided turn in President Hoover's favor," he added. "His popularity is decidedly on the increase."

WAGE CUT REFUSED BY PRINTERS' UNION

A proposal for a temporary 10 per cent wage cut, submitted by the Closed Shop Employing Printers' Association of Boston, representing book and job plants, was rejected yesterday by members of the Boston Typographical Union No. 13, at a meeting in the Ford Building.

Officers of the union pointed out that the contract under which they are working calls for a 44-hour week at a rate of 96 cents for hand men and $1 an hour for linotype operators. Had the proposal been adopted, the wage cut would have become effective today and would have remained so until Sept. 14. The cut would have applied to all union employees working 36 hours or more a week.

House Defeats Plan For Dry Law Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

by the rap of the Speaker's gavel into a counter-oration. Representative T. Ellis Moore (R.) Ohio, began the dry presentation. He said the question was whether or not the saloon should return, amid a tumult from wet benches. The proposed bill would put prohibition back into national politics, he asserted. Furthermore the proposed bill, he said, offered no real machinery for a referendum but was actually an attempt to deceive the people.

New York wets, both Democrats, Representative John J. Boylan and Representative John J. O'Conner, divided one minute between them.

They were followed by Hatton W. Sumners (D.), Texas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who made the chief dry address. He raised five objections to the proposal: present economic difficulties require the greatest effort of the people; thrusting the wet and dry issue into the present situation would divide the people; it is impossible to get the necessary two-thirds of the House to submit a constitutional amendment; it would be even more difficult to get two-thirds in the Senate; finally, it would be impossible to get the consent of three-fourths of the states for such an amendment.

Radio Alien Law May Be Revised To Permit Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—The quirk in the radio law, whereby the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporaton stood to lose the international and domestic wavelengths used by its various subsidiaries, notably the Mackay companies, will be amended, it is expected, during the present session of Congress.

Following a hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, at which Mr. Frank Page, International Telephone & Telegraph vice-president, testified, Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, chairman, and other members of Congress indicated that the alien stock ownership and directorate provisions of the radio law may be amended to preclude the possibility that International Telephone & Telegraph should lose its radio licenses because four of its 23 directors are foreigners.

Pending a court decision, the Federal Radio Commission has refused to grant new licenses to the corporation and its subsidiaries on the ground that the law forbids alien directors. The I. T. & T., though preponderantly an American corporation, has two Spaniards, a Canadian and a Briton on its board, largely because it has wide subsidiary operations in their countries.

Awaiting either a favorable ruling by the court or the amendment by Congress are the plans of I. T. & T. to continue in this country the micro-ray broadcasting experiments which its European natural scientists conducted with great success across the English Channel last year.

Rural School Gains Shown in Budgets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Public school expenditures in North Carolina increased from $5,449,644 for the year 1914-1915 to $33,425,754 last year, or more than six times. Current expenses for each pupil enrolled increased from $6.95 to $33.01 during the same period.

Dr. Arch T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction, in announcing the figures, said that more than $28,600,000 of the cost last year was for current expenses, while $4,809,151 was for capital outlay. A significant fact was that $20,825,335 went to the rural schools and $12,600,418 was spent on city, or special charter schools.

The tendency in recent years has been for the rural school costs to grow more rapidly than city school costs, Dr. Allen pointed out. He said that this lessens the difference between the two groups. In 1914-1915 the rural current expense was $3.78 for each pupil, as compared with $12.62 in cities.

Soapstone Moves to a Higher Level As It Ends Drab Career in Laundry

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Soapstone, once the pride of laundry tubs, has moved upstairs into shower compartments, floor tiles and wainscotings. It has been even combined with marble and other decorative stone for various architectural purposes.

The comparative softness and massive uniformity of the material, the Department of Commerce says, combine to make it the most easily fabricated of all stones. It may be tongued, grooved, trimmed and bored with ordinary working tools.

Its earliest usage was believed to have been discovered by Egyptians, whose scarabs and amulets were carved steatite (soapstone) coated with blue vitreous glaze. The Assyrians used it for signets, and numerous carved steatite ornaments were found among ruins of Rhodesia. For centuries the Chinese and Japanese have carved weird figures of steatite or agalmatolite, and the handiwork of the present generation of Orientals may be bought in Far Eastern curio shops.

American Indians recognized soapstone for its heat-retaining qualities. Soapstone bowls, pots, cooking stones, and other utensils which they made are on display in many museums. Indian utilization gave rise to the term "potstone," still applied in some localities to the stone.

Today, Virginia produces the greater part of the world's output of slab and block soapstone. The stone is a dense, massive, fine-grained rock and varies in color from light gray, through shades of blue, to dark blue, with an occasional greenish cast.

Only a small portion of the waste is utilized profitably. Small quantities of irregular, broken slabs are sometimes drafted by landscape architects for rock gardens or stepping-stones across a lawn. However, the only outlet for the waste, in any appreciable size, is after its pulverization. Then, it has been used for a variety of purposes in direct competition with other pulverized rock, including the lower grades of talc.

At present, the rubber and roofing trades are its largest customers. It is used principally for dusting raw or processed material in various stages of manufacture to prevent sticking. Considerable quantities are exported, one rubber company in Singapore using it for dusting raw rubber to be shipped into the United States.

The use of admixtures in concrete has attracted attention during the last few years. Numerous products have been introduced, all of which claim increased workability, and denser concrete, as their principal advantages. Ground soapstone has been used successfully for this purpose but no attempts on a large scale have been made to promote its distribution.

Calico Conservation Days Return As Patchwork Quilt Contest Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14—Although spring is less than a week away, the good old-fashioned patchwork quilt such as Grandmother fabricated at neighborhood quilting bees is beginning to attract more attention now throughout the country than it did on last November's frosty nights.

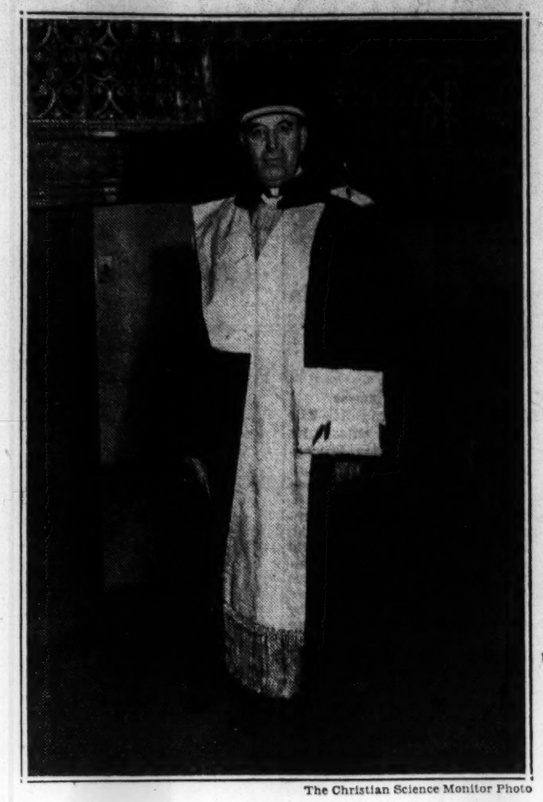
The reason is that quilt patterns, old and new—those comfortable dazzlers that were favorites back in Grandmother's day when a snip or two from a discarded red-flannel petticoat and maybe a few pieces from an old but once-prized polka-dot Sunday-go-to-meetin' dress could be spotted in most any quilt, and ultra-modernistic, sharp-angled ones as well—will be presented in a national quilt contest sponsored by the Eastern States Exposition here next fall. Entries close June 1.

The contest has been arranged to encourage the revival of early American handicrafts and to stimulate interest, good design, and carefully executed handiwork. Announcement of the contest has brought more than 600 inquiries from persons in 47 states and two of the Canadian provinces. Needlework guilds, clubs, and institutions have greeted the exposition quilt contest with an enthusiasm which would indicate that the art of fashioning intricate patterns in patchwork is as keen today as it was when quilting parties were in vogue and "piecing quilts" was just as much a housewifely task as an ability to cook.

There will be cash prizes of $50, $25, $15 and $10. In addition to the first prize of $50 a silver trophy will be awarded to the first prize winner. There will be no entry fee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

He Praises Tolerance of Educators



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

DR. DANIEL L. MARSH, PRESIDENT, BOSTON UNIVERSITY
Wearing Robe of Honorary Ph. D. Degree Given by University of Bologna, Italy.

Founders of B. U. Lauded by Marsh For Broad Views

Praise for the three founders of Boston University for their establishment of a school which from the first they prescribed "should never discriminate on denominational or sectarian lines," was voiced today by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president, at the second annual Founders' Day exercises of the university at Tremont Temple.

According to Dr. Marsh, Mr. Lee Claflin, Mr. Isaac Rich and Mr. Jacob Sleeper, in incorporating the university along these lines "showed themselves broader, more tolerant, more liberal than the founder of almost any other privately owned institution."

The all-university convocation was attended by students from all departments. For the ceremony Dr. Marsh donned for the first time the robes which he wore last summer when he received the Doctor of Philosophy Degree at the University of Bologna, in Italy, one of the oldest universities in the world.

INCOME TAX TIME EXPIRES TOMORROW

With a warning that tomorrow is the last day for filing federal income tax returns for 1931, Mr. Thomas W. White, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Massachusetts, announced that a special force of deputies will be installed at his office to assist taxpayers in preparing their returns.

Mr. White said that the office at 22 Pearl Street will close at 4:30 p. m., but that returns mailed not later than midnight, March 15, will be accepted as being on time. Remittances should be made by check or money order, not by currency.

Jumping Electrons Cause Bell to Ring

Spectacular demonstrations of lights flashing and bells ringing at the mere waving of a hand were given yesterday at a popular science lecture, sponsored by the Society of Arts, delivered by Mr. Wayne B. Nottingham, assistant professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the institute.

The experiments were divided into three parts: electrons and matter, emission of electrons caused by light, and emission of electrons caused by heat. Among these was the demonstration that light does not always move in a straight line, but may be deflected by a magnet of sufficient intensity. This is possible, the professor explained, because the light beam is composed of electrically charged particles attracted by the magnet.

Another demonstration was that of passing ultra-violet rays from an ordinary wax candle through quartz onto a platinum plate, causing single electrons to jump off the plate and causing in turn the ringing of a bell. The bell ringing would cease, however, if a piece of ordinary plate glass were placed between the quartz and the candle.

ARMS CONFERENCE DELEGATE RETURNS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Mr. Norman Davis, American delegate to the Disarmament Conference, sailed from Paris today to confer with the Department of State here.

During his absence Mr. Frederic R. Dolbeare, former secretary of the American delegation to the Geneva naval conference of 1927 will act for him. Mr. Dolbeare, now at Geneva, was appointed at the request of Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium and head of the American delegation at Geneva.

GEORGE EASTMAN

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—Mr. George Eastman, who passed on here today as a result of a gunshot wound, gave away more than $90,000,000 of the vast fortune which he made from simplifying, improving and popularizing the camera. To the University of Rochester went nearly $24,000,000 of Mr. Eastman's earnings.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology received more than $15,000,000 through the beneficence of "Mr. Smith," who eventually turned out to be the Rochester philanthropist. Negro schools received millions and numerous other organizations benefited by the camera manufacturer's business. On top of all these contributions, Mr. Eastman then divided $9,000,000 of Eastman Kodak stock among his employees. He also took an active interest in the plan for revising the calendar.

Key West's Coral Used in $300,000 Federal Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEY WEST, Fla.—The new southernmost post office of the United States, located in the city of Key West, is about half completed. This modern structure, which is being built at an approximate cost of $300,000, will house also the Federal Court and the Customhouse.

The construction is chiefly of stone taken from the keys between Key West and Mimai, the greatest amount coming from Maticumbia. This stone, which is white, contains many varieties of coral and it is quarried from a depth of about 10 or 12 feet below the surface of the land.

The building will be located about the distance of three blocks from the landing points of ships coming from the north, the east and the west, while the southern shores of the island are approximately 10 blocks away.

The present quarters of the federal offices are locted among the naval sorehouses on the city's water front. These will be turned over to the lighthouse department upon completion of the new structure and will be used for storing valuable parts required in the building and maintenance of lighthouses and beacons.

Harvard Awards 38 Scholarships

Announcement of 38 awards of scholarships and fellowships for the second half of the current academic year and an economics thesis award was made at University Hall, Harvard, this morning. Sixteen of these awards were granted in the Medical School, 20 in the Law School, one in the Engineering School, and one in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Of the Law School awards, faculty scholarships were granted to Mr. B. S. Jefferson of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. J. W. Kelleher, Berea, Ohio, and Mr. C. E. Rhetts of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. H. D. White, instructor and tutor in the department of economics, received the David A. Wells Prize in Economics for "the best thesis embodying the results of original investigation." The prize amounts to $500. Mr. White's investigation was in "French International Accounts; 1880-1913."

FEDERAL FARM BOARD NOMINEES CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Three long-pending nominations to the Federal Farm Board were confirmed by the Senate Saturday after stirring up a storm of criticism of the board's policies and of salaries paid to officials of its subsidiaries.

Despite a torrent of words, however, all three names, Mr. Frank Evans of Utah, Mr. William F. Schilling of Minnesota, and Mr. Sam H. Thompson of Illinois, were approved without a record vote.

IDLENESS RESERVE FAVORED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Sixty-two per cent of the Connecticut manufacturers who have answered a questionnaire of the State Unemployment Commission favor establishment of unemployment reserves, the commission reported. Two-thirds of this group prefer voluntary plans, with the others asking for compulsory action by the State or Federal Government.

EDUCATIONAL PLAY PROMOTES MUSEUM WORK

Children's Institution in Boston Develops Love of Nature in Youth

Work in the form of play is the secret of successful efforts at the Children's Museum of Boston. This institution, the purpose of which is "to educate the children of Boston and vicinity in the natural sciences and to promote a love of nature," has just completed its most successful year.

Surrounded by rolling, tree-laden lands on three sides and quiet Jamaica Pond on the fourth, the museum in Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, is an ideal haven for boys and girls. Home and library, school and playground are combined in such a way as to arouse youngsters' curiosity.

Far enough from the center of Boston to provide sufficient space for the children to roam in, yet near enough to be practical, the museum is eminently successful in its aim to keep boys and girls from the streets and to turn their leisure into educational pleasure.

Develop Hobbies

To add touches of play to the work, the boys and girls are encouraged to develop hobbies, such as nature lore, stamps, books, birds and Indian lore.

Along this line hobby clubs have been formed. These organizations are run by the children under supervision of staff members, who offer advice from time to time. But the children are not restricted too much. They are allowed to have a good time while they learn.

International friendship also is taught in these clubs through which members learn about other countries and peoples. Several times the museum has been praised by foreign officials for its work in bringing about a "more sympathetic understanding of the peoples of other countries." This purpose is also forwarded by the exhibitions, which represent various countries.

These are displayed in such a manner as to arouse as much curiosity as possible about the nation represented. It is not unusual for children, after having seen the exhibitions to begin study of some particular country with the help of the museum library. Animals and birds are also exhibited in this way.

Further educational work is performed through motion pictures, weekly lectures and school talks. Field trips, such as bird and nature walks, are planned so that the children may learn about nature from nature itself.

In this way the boys and girls become lovers and preservers of birds and animals, flowers and trees. This love, once acquired, remains with them wherever they go, according to Miss Mildred E. Manter, director of the museum.

Hominess the Keynote

Even with cases and cases of specimens scattered in every room, hominess is the keynote and the most appealing feature of the institution.

Pine Bank, its home, was an old mansion which the city of Boston acquired by eminent domain and used for some time as headquarters of the Park Department.

Home features have been preserved carefully and cheerfulness added by the staff to advance one of the purposes of the museum—making the organization less an institution and more a home for the children.

One of the outstanding activities during the last four years has been "Our Hobbies," a magazine edited and published entirely by the children.

Through the museum's 18 years' existence, it has been closely affiliated with schools and libraries in Boston and vicinity. Teachers use it to supplement their work in school. Many things can be taught at the museum for which no time or facilities are available in public schools. Libraries and other organizations are assisted through loans of exhibitions.

It was a group of teachers, headed by Prof. George H. Barton, director of the Teachers' School of Science, that established the museum. Actuated by the desire for assistance in teaching nature study in Boston schools they incorporated themselves under the name of the Science Teachers' Bureau for the purpose of organizing a Children's Museum.

Two Cases Exhibited

In 1913 space was obtained in the Refectory Building, Franklin Park, where a small case of minerals and another of birds were placed on exhibition. Thus started what was said to be the second Children's Museum in the United States.

The collection in the Refectory grew steadily until new quarters were necessary. The city of Boston came to the rescue, offering rooms at the Bank as a new home. Today the museum occupies the entire building. The city has leased the old mansion to the trustees for $50 a year.

Not one penny has been spent by the museum for exhibitions. All material has been contributed by interested persons. In fact, the museum is run entirely on contributions. A number of prominent citizens have given money and specimens from time to time.

But expenses have been mounting every year, with the attendance increasing by the thousands annually. Last year more than 155,000 children, parents and others visited the institution.

Drive Among Alien Hoarders Planned

Translation of the printed data regarding the hoarding of money into foreign languages, so that it may be distributed among the school children of Massachusetts and in that way reach parents in their own language, is asked of community committees of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization by the state division of the national anti-hoarding group.

Meetings were held today throughout this State in an effort to bring the program against hoarding to the attention of the public at large. About 115 chambers of commerce throughout the State have been promoting this plan in their respective communities during the past week.

Mr. Frederick Snyder, state chairman and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is authority for the statement that about $150,000,000 in hoarded money has been returned to circulation since President Hoover launched the anti-hoarding campaign.

'SNOW TRAIN' TAKES 811 TO CANAAN, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANAAN, N. H., March 14—Greater Boston winter sports enthusiasts once more piled into the "Snow Train" of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and spent Sunday skiing, snowshoeing, and tobogganing here on the slopes of Mt. Cardigan. The train, in two sections of 11 cars each, carried 811 passengers on the trip.

The local committee arranged horse races on the ice and members of the Appalachian Mountain Club dedicated their new trail camp at Cardigan, erected by Mr. F. A. Gilman of Tilton, N. H.

AMERICAN EGRET SEEN ON MILTON POND

The Massachusetts Audubon Society announces an excellent opportunity for residents of Greater Boston to see two very unusual birds. On the ice pond in Milton there is said to be a wild American egret, a Florida bird that is seldom seen this far north.

Wellesley residents report seeing a saw-whet owl several times recently in the woods there. This bird is very rare in eastern Massachusetts.

MILLINERY WORKERS AGREE

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—For the first time in a decade, the organized hat, cap and millinery workers of New York have signed a collective agreement with a manufacturers' Association.

SOUTHERN MILLS HEAR THEY MUST MERGE EFFORTS

Must Dominate Market, They Are Told, and Find New Outlets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—If the southern textile industry is to be restored to a sound financial basis, there must be combinations of sufficient size to dominate the market for various types of goods, greater operating efficiency, more markets and better distribution, said Mr. Henry J. Blackford, textile securities expert, in a statement here.

"The general trend of the market for southern textile stocks during 1931 was," he said, "one of steady decline, beginning with the first of the year and continuing without interruption to the last of December. At no time during the year were there rallies of any consequence.

"Decline in earnings was accompanied by steady elimination of dividends. The actual volume of trading was very small and the market on many shares was only nominal and would have been changed considerably either way if a large buying order or a large selling order appeared. Most stockholders have decided to hold until times improve, now that quotations are so low.

"There was a relatively small number of well-managed mills, or those whose production was unusually well sold, which made satisfactory profits during 1931. Even these well-managed companies are beginning to feel the ravages of continued price cutting by weaker mills. Many corporations no longer have excess working capital, as the textile industry has not experienced any general prosperity since 1923.

"Many autocrats of the past are now willing to admit that there have been vast changes in manufacturing and merchandising, making obsolete former practices, and calling for new leadership and coördination of effort available only through actual combinations, rather than through trade associations.

"Combinations of strong companies under present conditions are likely to be efficiently set up and to have a profitable future. Mergers attempted in a boom period were usually unsound and were promoted to sell stock or for some other uneconomic purpose.

"If 1932 does not see constructive progress along these lines, textile stocks are almost certain to be lower at the end of the year than at the beginning, regardless of the tendency of general business of the country."

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one tumbler of tomato juice and one teaspoon of
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

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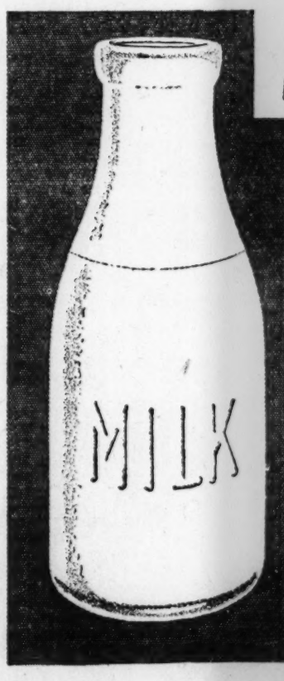


regularly used in liberal quantities is the best possible foundation for an adequate diet
Are you using enough milk in YOUR home?
Leading Authorities recommend one quart of milk daily for each child and one pint daily for each adult

Ask your milkman to leave the proper amount of milk
New England Dairy and Food Council

BANKS STEADY DESPITE CRISIS IN MATCH FIRM

Swedish Parliament Declares Moratorium Following Kreuger Incident

STOCKHOLM, March 14 (AP)—A brief moratorium, following closely on news that Mr. Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match magnate, had shot himself in Paris on Saturday, was extended to business interests by the Swedish Parliament today and first applied to the Kreuger interests. The Kreuger concern is one of the largest financial organizations in the world.

When the bank most intimately connected with the Kreuger group opened this morning not a single person appeared to withdraw deposits. The same was true of all other banks. Less, if anything, appeared to be being withdrawn than formerly. The only increased withdrawals were a few from savings accounts.

On request of the Kreuger & Toll Company, the parent firm, the Cabinet extended until March 31 a moratorium on the firm's obligations and those of three smaller affiliated concerns, as well as on the liabilities of Mr. Kreuger's heirs and four of his associates, including the deputy director, Mr. Krister Littorin.

The debate in the upper chamber was opened by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix Hamrin. He emphasized that the powers extended should be used with the utmost caution with respect to national as well as private interests.

The Premier, Mr. Carl Ekman, made a statement in the lower chamber similar to that of the Finance Minister. The debate in each chamber lasted only 15 minutes.

The local stock exchange last night was ordered closed until further notice. It was also announced that a committee of members of the exchange would meet to consider further the financial situation.

New York Interested

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Large-scale liquidation of the stock of Kreuger & Toll took place in the New York Stock Exchange Saturday.

It was believed in Wall Street that Mr. Kreuger, with his almost world-wide enterprises, had been caught in the snarl of world finance which developed last year with the collapse in central Europe.

Mr. Kreuger visited New York early this year, and was understood to have held numerous conferences with Wall Street bankers.

London Awaits Events

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The stock exchange reacted to the Kreuger crisis today with a generally low tendency and a dull tone.

Not much stock changed hands and dealers seemed inclined to wait for developments on foreign bourses.

Dealers expressed the belief there would be no forced realizations here.

Stock in Holland Falls

AMSTERDAM, Holland, March 14 (AP)—Stock in the companies controlled by Mr. Ivar Kreuger were off heavily on the Bourse today and other outstanding issues lost about 10 points.

Kreuger & Toll slid to 38¾ from 96; debentures were 37¾ against 100 and Swedish Match was at 34 from 67.

Sales in New York

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Kreuger & Toll Company opened on the New York Stock Exchange today with a sale of 150,000 shares, or "American certificates," at $1.87, off $3.12.

International Match preferred opened at $11.50 a share with sales of 1500 shares, off $6.

The International Match bonds were also sharply depressed. The convertible 5 per cents of 1941 dropped to $410 a bond of $1000 face value, off $90, and the 5 per cents of 1947, at $380, off $110.

Rally in Berlin

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—Stock in the Kreuver Svenskas Company dipped from 81 to 50 in the first hour of trading on the Boerse today, then slid to 40, rallied and closed at 42.

The Boerse generally was weak but losses in other issues ran from 1 to 4 points.

Copenhagen Quiet

COPENHAGEN, March 14 (AP)—Today's Bourse opened quietly with a slight decline of the Swedish crown from 100.45 to 99. Stock prices are not fixed until afternoon, but brokers expected there would be no local reaction to the Kreuger crisis.

Paris Affected

PARIS, March 14 (AP) — The Kreuger affair had a greater effect on the Bourse today than had been expected.

Despite the improving influence of such factors as the Simon-Tardieu agreement regarding the Danubian policy, the market had trouble absorbing sales. Banque de Paris dropped from 17.25 to 15.75, Crédit Lyonnais from 21.60 to 19.75 and Rio Tinto from 16.59 to 15.55.

It was expected there would be no quotation on the Kreuger companies today.

Effect in Poland

WARSAW, Poland, March 14 (AP)—The Kreuger affair was not expected to have any damaging effect on Polish finances since his company paid in full its installment against the match monopoly in 1931.

In exchange for a $32,000,000 loan at 6.5 per cent the Kreuger Company received the Polish match monopoly for 42 years at an annual royalty of $750,000. Receipts more than cover commitments, it was said, but the Kreuger concern owed a small sum on stock purchased in the Polish telephone company.

Officials Confer Over Search For Lindbergh Baby

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Various clues which seem to offer promising leads to the whereabouts of the Lindbergh baby having proved fruitless, a conference of officials working on the case was held at Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's home near Hopewell, N. J., yesterday, to work out new plans for carrying on the investigation.

Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, said in a statement that efforts to locate the baby, kidnaped from his parents' home on March 1, have not yet disclosed "any definite information of a concrete nature leading to a solution of the case." Information obtained from the prisoner who was taken to New Jersey from the Tombs on Friday apparently had no bearing on the situation, it was said.

Contradicting reports that Col. Charles A. Lindebrgh had made various trips in disguise during the past week or 10 days, Colonel Schwarzkopf said that the Colonel had not left his estate at any time since the kidnaping. Colonel Lindbergh passed most of his time near a private telephone wire, going carefully over a large number of messages which are sent to him.

Kidnaping in Detroit Declared to Be Wiped Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Records show that kidnaping for ransom, which was audaciously carried on for years in Detroit, until an aroused public demanded protection, has disappeared from the calendar of organized gang rackets here. Mr. James E. McCarty, deputy superintendent, said Detroit never has been so free from fear of child snatchers as it is now; that the slate has been wiped clean.

Suppression of this form of terrorizing crime brings assuring conclusions from Mr. Harry S. Toy, prosecuting attorney, that every community and State in the nation is amply equipped, so far as law is concerned, to disorganize if not entirely wipe out gangs that make prey of children and parents. The need is not so much for more legislation as it is for vigilance, elimination of politics from protective agencies, and an uncontaminated judiciary, Mr. Toy said.

An effective weapon, which grew out of the experiences of the last two years here, is the law providing for a continuous 23-man jury, always ready to investigate in any emergency. Under the provisions of this law, chances of bribery, perjury and intimidation are reduced to a minimum and speedy action is assured. Mr. McCrea said criminals fear this law more than most any other on the statute books.

Hindenburg Wins Primary From Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

partly due to apprehension of Polish territorial extensions.

Regions showing the most marked Fascist gains are Pomerania, home of big landowners and dissatisfied peasants; Breslau, capital of Silesia, part of which was ceded to Poland; Schleswig-Holstein, which has been a center of peasant revolt in recent years; Thuringia and Brunswick, which have been under Fascist rule; and Chemnitz, which is a Protestant industrial center in Saxony.

Paris Opinion Supports Defeat of Extremists In Germany's Election

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 14—The result of the German election is, on the whole, gratifying to French opinion. Le Petit Parisien sums up popular sentiment when it says: "In spite of everything, the elements of order keep the upper hand in a country torn by factions."

Socialists and Radicals rejoice that Hitlerism has received a severe check, but Conservative organs point out that the Hitlerites have nevertheless made a great gain since the elections of September, 1931.

Fundamentally, France expects no alteration in the ultimate aim of German policy whatever may be the result of the second ballot April 10, but the country as a whole is pleased to know that the forces of order and moderation have for the present prevailed over faction and violence.

In view of the heavy poll, yesterday's elections are considered as giving an accurate index to German opinion.

A note of apprehension creeps into French papers when the permanence of yesterday's result is discussed. It is realized that extremist parties would have registered a far greater gain had it not been for the personal prestige of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and the question is asked whether he can continue to cope with the strong tendency toward extremism. Although it is generally considered that the Field Marshal is sure of election on April 10 some newspapers hint at unexpected developments before that date.

French Socialists rejoice that their copartisans in Germany played an important part in defeating Herr Adolf Hitler.

The well-known correspondent, Pertinax, writing from Geneva, says President von Hindenburg suffered a setback in not obtaining a majority on the first ballot. The commentator holds that if the Hindenburg-Bruening-Groener combination had emerged from the election consolidated and sure of the future it could have represented itself to the Disarmament Conference as "the savior of civilization," but that weak and uncertain its promises cannot carry great weight. Pertinax says the Disarmament Conference will have to mark time until April 10 since nothing important can be done until the German elections are over.

A financial writer in the Paris Midi says the growth of the Hitlerites and other extremist parties is primarily to blame for the crash of the Kreuger interests.

Center Europe Pleased

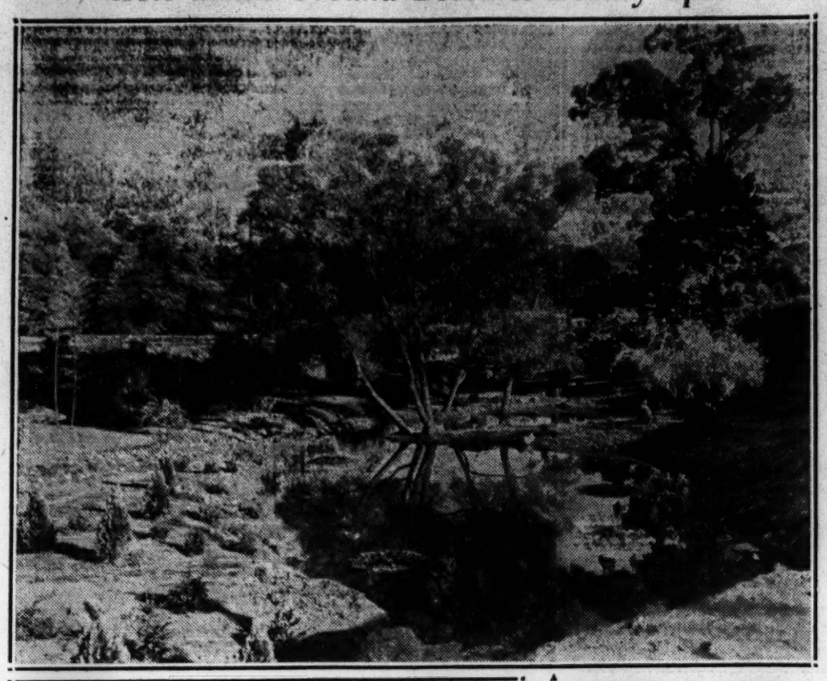
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

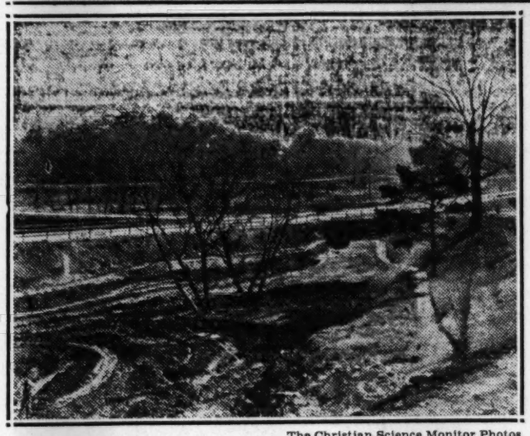
VIENNA, March 14—The result of the first round in the election of the German President is welcomed in central Europe, for although Field Marshal von Hindenburg must be a candidate again, it is considered a triumph for Republican and moderate sections since the Hitlerites had declared the election would witness a decisive stroke for their party. It is further assured that the Field Marshal will be victorious in the second round. Central Europe particularly was apprehensive that a Hitler victory would inspire reactionary forces in Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, for what Germany does today central Europe often aims doing tomorrow.

PETITION DENIED BY I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today denied the petition of the Missouri & Pacific and Texas & Pacific railroads for reconsideration of the commission's order allowing the Southern Pacific company to acquire control of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

Hole in the Ground Becomes Beauty Spot





The Christian Science Monitor Photos

WHAT A SOUTH CAROLINA TOWN DID

Top—This Beauty Spot Is What Resulted When the People of Greenville, S. C., Decided That an Old Quarry Hole Needed Something Done About It. Bottom—How It Looked During the First Stages of Reconditioning Under Care of Experts.

Hoarder Returns $300,000 in Gold To Circulation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14—The national anti-hoarding campaign is gaining "increasing momentum" as many communities are carrying on into a second week, as a result of President Hoover's request, according to headquarters of Col. Frank Knox, chairman of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization here.

Officials heard on March 12 the account of an incident in New York City where $300,000 in gold and gold certificates had been taken from a safety deposit box by a single individual and put back in the bank. This money, it was said, was returned to the Federal Reserve Bank, where it would serve as the basis of credit for about $3,000,000.

"This is the most outstanding piece of evidence of which we have knowledge of the success of the campaign," Mr. James Keeley, chairman of the campaign, said. "In the dispatch which told us of this incident, the owner of the money was quoted as saying he hoped his action would be an example for others, because he was convinced that the 'reconstruction' efforts were sound and would turn the tide toward better times."

A message has been sent to all state chairmen calling their attention to President Hoover's request that the efforts be continued where possible and to his expression of satisfaction at the results of their work.

STUDENTS IN COLLEGE WIN HELP OF ALUMNI

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14—A campaign to raise scholarship funds to keep 200 students in school who might otherwise be obliged to leave was launched by Northwestern University alumni. A meeting was held last week by the Northwestern University Foundation and the Northwestern Club to start the drive.

The first contribution was made by Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker and member of the university's board of trustees. Mr. Traylor did not himself have the opportunity of a college education.

TOPEKA ROSES TAKE FIRST IN BEAUTY AWARD

Cities in South and New England Also Share Honors in Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia., March 14—In less than two years members of the Topeka Horticultural Society and other garden enthusiasts of Topeka, Kan., laid out and built a flourishing garden that had 9000 rosebushes, with countless blooms.

Their zeal has won the society the first prize of $1000 offered for the most outstanding work in civic improvement during 1930-31, in the nation-wide "More Beautiful America" contest sponsored by Better Homes and Gardens magazine in which 131 cities all over the United States competed.

The four-acre Reinisch Rose Gardens and rose test plots, as the Topeka project was named, stands in a tract of land adjoining Gage City Park and has greatly enhanced the beauty of the district.

A total of $2500 in prizes was offered. The Greenville (S. C.) Garden Club took second prize for its successful treatment of an abandoned stone quarry, almost in the heart of the city. It was transformed into a beautiful rock garden, with flowers, lily pools and shrubbery.

The Iris Garden Club, Atlanta, Ga., was third. Its members likewise rescued a swampy ravine near the heart of the city, set to work and changed it from a dump ground into a garden containing thousands of iris and other garden flowers.

Boxford, Mass., the smallest community to win a prize, placed fourth by improving the landscaping conditions surrounding an old church and a new library, and, by a community effort, making a cross-roads village attractive to passers-by.

Birmingham, Ala., church women won fifth prize. They rescued a vacant area near the church and made it over into an attractive garden park. New Richmond, Wis., citizens cooperated in improving an old stream that had formerly been a receptacle for garbage and rubbish, taking sixth prize. Eight other cities won honorable mentions.

CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE TOOK $80,326 IN 1931

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—The Lake Champlain Bridge earned $80,326 in tolls during 1931, the report of the commissioners to the Governors of New York and Vermont shows. This was an increase of $1451 over 1930.

Since opening the bridge in 1929 the income has been $230,814 and net after all expenses, including debt service, $83,241. The report said that the financial program for bond retirement was four years in advance of the estimated schedule.

Drink Within Year Bars Applicants For Dry Positions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, insists that the men he employs to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment shall not have taken a drink for at least a year before they receive their appointment.

It was revealed in the House hearings on the civil service appropriations bill that a careful check-up is made on each applicant's personal drinking habits, in addition to questions he answers on his application blank.

"You understand," Mr. Thomas E. Campbell, president of the commission, told the Appropriations Committee, "that what we try to do is to get the kind of people the departments or the bureaus want. Colonel Woodcock wants a man not over 35 years old. He wants them to be able to pass an examination equal to a high school test, which is pretty stiff. Then he wants men of outstanding character who have been absolute teetotalers within one year prior to the date of examination."

On the application, the questions are asked, "Have you ever taken a drink?" "Do you take an occasional drink?" If the applicant admits he has taken a drink in the last year, his name is dropped immediately. If he says he has not, a field investigator goes around among his friends and checks up on his veracity.

Usually, Mr. Campbell said, he is confronted with an inquiry such as this: "Didn't you take a drink at your grandmother's birthday last Christmas?"

He may reply, "Oh yes; I just took a drink then, but I am not a drinking man."

He has made the admission, however, that he has taken a drink in the last year and his name goes off the list.

Mr. Campbell told the committee that he did not think this procedure unfair. He said that in the future candidates for jobs as United States penitentiary guards will also be quizzed about their drinking and if they have had a drink within two years prior to their examination, they will be turned down.

A survey of the personnel of his bureau, Colonel Woodcock recently told the Appropriations Committee, showed that 1164 of the 3268 have had college training. Asked if he thought they compared favorably with those who have not had college training, Colonel Woodcock replied: "I am a great believer in education. I think with two men of equal ability, the man who has been to college will be better than the man who has not."

Kentucky Miners See Children Fed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEVILLE, Ky., March 14—More than 2000 children of unemployed coal miners in Bell and Harlem Counties are being fed daily through the ministrations of the American Friends' service committee, according to Mrs. Anna J. Haines, in charge of the work here. The American Red Cross is supplying the adults with food and clothing where needed.

Milk, cereals, fruits and soup are furnished the children in the schools of mining towns, or camps, as they are called, where miners have less than three days' work a week, or where the operations are shut down.

With funds remaining over from the German children's relief fund, of which President Hoover was chairman, the work in the Kentucky mine districts, is being carried on both here in the mountains and in western Kentucky.

Boycott Found Keen Weapon To Pacify Aggressor Nations

Survey, Backed by Twentieth Century Fund, Says It Would Weigh Most Heavily Against Large Industrial Countries, Just Where Needed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—World-wide application of economic sanctions against violators of the Kellogg-Briand pact renouncing war "would in many cases suffice to turn the scale against the contemplated aggression," according to an analysis of international boycotts as a measure to preserve world peace, made public by the economic experts of the Committee on Economic Sanctions yesterday.

Such influences would weigh most heavily in the great industrial nations, the report states, and thus would be "strongest in just the areas where deterrents are most needed."

The report supplements the committee's original recommendation on March 2 for an amendment to the Kellogg pact, providing for prompt conferences of representatives of the signatory powers in the event of actual or threatened hostilities, in order to apply such measures of nonintercourse as might be necessary to keep the peace. It likewise urged the United States to take the lead in summoning a conference of the signatories to frame an amendment.

The political and diplomatic phases of the proposed amendment will be published subsequently by the committee, which is underwritten by the Twentieth Century Fund, with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, its chairman.

The report holds that "there may be some, but very few, conceivable future wars in which the possible economic gains would balance the certain losses to civil industry and trade resulting from a complete stoppage of intercourse during the period of hostilities."

No Gains Worth Exclusion

"One cannot conceive any future war," it continues, "in which the probable economic gains would be worth permanent exclusion from international trade."

The report stresses, however, that such measures "would be far more effective as a deterrent to aggression than if put into actual use as either a weapon or a punishment after hostilities had begun."

"General knowledge in any country considering aggressive action that world-wide economic sanctions might be invoked against it," it continues, "would certainly call into action the fears of all business and industrial interests in that country, and their influence, exercised entirely directly and within the country would in many cases suffice to turn the scale against the contemplated aggression."

In addition to complete non-intercourse, the analysis considers the peace-imposing effectiveness of four forms of embargo—credit, munitions, raw material and food.

Should Act Beforehand

Credit embargoes by themselves, it holds, "cannot be expected to weigh very heavily on any serious power unless placed in effect before hostilities have commenced." Munitions embargoes would be "far more easily enforced than credit embargoes," it maintains, but their chief value would lie in application against "second-rate nations with deficient munitioning capacity"—that is, deficient in fuel, man power, or industrialization.

"Ever the strictest of embargoes placed against a nation which has ample fuel, man power and factories cannot prevent its manufacture of munitions on any scale likely to be required by modern war," it continues.

Loopholes in Oil

With regard to embargoes of raw materials, the report finds that these "would be in some ways easiest to enforce," with an embargo against petroleum and petroleum products likely to have the most severe effects on the greatest number of countries as preventing naval offensives in the case of most countries and hampering land operations.

"However," it continues, "as the United States, Russia and Great Britain control most of the oil supplies of the world, an embargo invoked against any one of these three would not be of very serious importance, since, to be effective, all three of these powers have to cooperate in the embargo."

The efficiency of food embargoes, the report states, would depend upon the geographical situation of the country invoked against. These it characterizes as "the most savage of war measures," and as "particularly difficult to uphold on moral grounds, since they bear more heavily on the civilian population than on the army, and more heavily on women and children than on the men."

The analysis cites such difficulties in the way of effective application of measures of non-intercourse as the reaction on the industry and trade of the states which apply such measures; the possible stimulation of economic nationalism through the accumulation of emergency stocks and reserves; the possibility that active discussion of the subject would arouse suspicion and distrust among the nations, and the difficulties of enforcement.

Peace Work Made Farce by Nitrate Sales, Fish Says

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York said Saturday that large shipments of nitrates to Japan, a chief ingredient of high explosives, were making United States peace efforts "a gigantic farce" and "sheer hypocrisy."

The New Yorker, sponsor of a proposal to carry out the Kellogg-Briand pact through a multilateral agreement to prohibit the shipment of munitions to foreign nations, added:

"The American people have been participating in a gigantic farce if not a tregedy; in the last month while prating of peace and urging economic boycotts against Japan, numerous British and Japanese vessels have been loading up with thousands of tons of nitrate of soda from Hopewell, Va., for export to the Japanese ports of Kobe, Moki, Tokyo and Yohohama.

"A total of five thousand tons of nitrate of soda, the main ingredient of TNT, in the making of high explosives, which the Japanese army uses to blast the Chinese out of Manchuria and Shanghai and make China safe for the Japanese, was shipped from Newport News, Va., between Jan. 17 and Feb. 23, 1932.

"In all fairness, I want to point out that nitrate of soda is also used for fertilizer but the large increase in shipments from Hopewell cannot be credited by any subterfuge merely to pursuits of peace and agriculture."

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An Announcement

to the Readers of

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GUGGENHEIM AWARDS GO TO 57 OUT OF 1500

Each Gets $2500 for Year in Arts, Letters and Natural Science

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—From the upper reaches of New England to the far tip of South America will go the 57 fellows in the fields of letters, art and natural science singled out by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to carry on research and creative work during 1932-33, in a list made public here today.

This is the seventh year since the $4,500,000 memorial was established to a son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, and in announcing the grants on behalf of the foundation trustees, Mr. Henry Allen Moe, secretary, said that the selection had been made from a list of 1500 competeors. Under the terms of the grant, each recipient is given a year's stipend of $2500 to enable him to pursue his studies under the freest possible conditions, the only qualifications being proved ability and a definite goal which can be achieved only by study or work in other countries.

Of the 42 fellows from the United States, 10 will work in various Latin-American countries and the others in Europe. Four among these are from Massachusetts—Mr. Howard Norton Cook, lithographer and etcher, of Granville; Dr. Isaac Goldberg, author, of Roxbury; Dr. Ivan Murray Johnston, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, and Dr. Fulmer Mood, of Harvard University.

Mr. William Henry Chamberlin, Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, was one of five seleeted to carry forward historical research, in his case a history of the Russian revolution from 1917 to 1921.

The committee of selection included Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society; Prof. Lafayette B. Mendel of Yale University, Dean Marjorie Nicholson of Smith College and Prof. Edwin Bidwell Wilson of Harvard University. It was aided by juries of painters, sculptors and editors. The awards follow:

Historical Research Grants

Grants for research in historical fields were made to:

The Rev. Dom Anselm Strittmatter, O. S. B., instructor in religion, Trinity College, Washington, D. C.—To make studies in the history of Christian life and thought.

Dr. Fulmer Mood, instructor in history, Harvard University—To make studies in the literature of Anglo-American promotion and expansion.

Dr. Earl Morse Wilbur, president Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, Berkeley, Calif.—To study in European libraries and archives materials for a comprehensive history of the Socinian-Unitarian movement.

Prof. Levi Arnold Post, associate professor of Greek, Haverford College, Haverford, Penna.—To study the text tradition of Plato's laws, research chiefly in the library of the Vatican.

Mr. William Henry Chamberlin, Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor—To write a history of the Russian Revolution from the downfall of Tsarism in March, 1917, to the adoption of the new economic policy in March, 1921.

Fellowships to Writers

Among the fellows from the United States are the following writers, who plan to do the work indicated:

Mr. Lewis Mumford—Completion of a book on "Form."

Mrs. Evelyn Scott—Completion of a novel.

Mr. Louis Adamic—Writing of a novel.

Mr. H. L. Davis, Bainbridge Island, Washington—Writing of a historical-dramatic poem.

Mr. George Dillon, Chicago—Creative writing in poetry.

Mrs. Caroline Gordon Tate, Clarksville, Tenn.—Writing of a novel.

Miss Martha Graham—To make studies of native dances of Mexico and Yucatan.

Fellowships to Painters

Painters who have received fellowships are:

Mr. Andrew M. Dasburg, Santa Fe, N. M.—To do creative work and study contemporary Mexican fresco painting.

Mr. Ernest Fiene, New York—To do creative work and study old masters in Europe.

Mr. Peter Blume, Gaylordsville, Conn.—To do creative work in painting.

Mr. Peppino Mangravite, head of department, Ethical Culture Schools, New York—To do creative work in painting abroad.

Fellowships to Sculptors

Sculptors on the lists of awards, all of whom live in New York, are:

Mr. John B. Flannagan—To do creative work in sculpture abroad.

Mr. Antonio Salemme—To do creative work in sculpture abroad.

Mr. Mitchell Fields—To do creative work in sculpture abroad.

Mr. Benjamin Greenstein—To do creative work in sculpture, painting and drawing abroad.

A fellowship was awarded to Mr. Howard Norton Cook, lithographer and etcher of Granville, Mass., to enable him to engage in creative work in etching, wood engraving, and lithography in Mexico.

Fellows to Latin America

The fellows who will go to various Latin-American countries for the work indicated are:

Mr. J. Frank Dobie, associate professor of English, University of Texas—The collection of tales told by Mexicans in northern Mexico and the preparation of a book that will reflect the character and history both of these people and their country.

Dr. Isaac Goldberg, author, Roxbury, Mass.—The preparation of a history of the modern literature of Spanish and Portuguese America.

Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, economist, Washington, D. C.—Studies of agricultural problems in Peru.

Dr. Arturo Torres-Rioseco, associate professor of Latin-American Literature, University of California—A study of the Spanish-American novel with regard to its historical development, psychological expression and its sociological influences.

Dr. Ivan Murray Johnston, research associate, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—A study and analysis of the distribution of the numerous plants of the temperate, semi-arid part of South America which reappear or have their closest relatives in similar areas of North America.

Mr. Karl Patterson Schmidt, a curator of the Feld Museum of Natural History, Chicago—To prepare a systematic account of the amphibians and reptiles of upper Central America and make studies of type material in European museums.

Mr. Owen Lattimore, author—To continue his studies and explorations in high Asia, preparatory to the writing of a work on "The Frontiers of Inner Asia."

Awards to Music Composers

Three composers of music received fellowships:

Mr. George Antheil, Trenton, N. J.
Mr. Adolph Weiss, New York.
Mr. Mark Wessel, Bronson, Mich.

For Literary Studies

Literary studies will be carried on by these fellows:

Mr. Howard Mumford Jones, professor of English, University of Michigan—To write a life of Thomas Moore.

Dr. Norman Lewis Torrey, assistant professor of French, Yale University—To make studies of the philosophy of Voltaire.

Dr. Edith Hermann Zeydel, professor of German, University of Cincinnati—To make researches into the life and works of Ludwig Tieck (1773-1853), the German romantic poet and critic.

Biological Sciences

In the biological sciences the following will carry on studies:

Dr. Hermann Joseph Muller, professor of zoology, University of Texas—Investigation of problems concerning the mechanism of mutation and evolution, and the nature of the gene.

Dr. Samuel Gelfan, assistant professor of physiology and pharmacology, University of Alberta—Investigations of the nature of the sub-maximal contractions of the single muscle fiber.

Dr. Herbert Orion Calvery, assistant professor of physiological chemistry, University of Michigan—Studies of embryonic protein metabolism.

Dr. Elmer S. C. Northrop, associate professor of philosophy, Yale University—To review and evaluate current conceptions of the nature of mathematics and formal logic.

Physical Sciences

For work in the physical sciences, fellowships have been awarded to:

Dr. Francis Arthur Jenkins, associate professor of physics, University of California—To make studies in the measurement and interpretation of intensities in band spectra.

Dr. Robert S. Mullikan, associate professor of physics, University of Chicago—To make studies abroad of problems in connection with the subject of the formation and dissolution of molecules and the assignment of quantum numbers for electrons in molecules.

Dr. William Theodore Richards, assistant professor of chemistry, Princeton University—To make studies in the application to surface phenomena of the methods of statistics and quantum mechanics.

Dr. Oliver Reynolds Wulf, physical chemist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—To make an experimental and theoretical study of the relation between the structure of the electronic states of the nitrogen molecule and the ability of this molecule to interact with other simple molecular species such as oxygen and hydrogen atoms.

Latin-American Scholars

Scholars appointed to Latin-American exchange fellowships of the foundation are:

FROM ARGENTINA

Señor Tomas Leandro Marini, chief of the division of fisheries and pisciculture of the Argentine Department of Agriculture—To make studies in the fields of marine biology, oceanography and pisciculture in the United States.

Señor Angel Guido, civil engineer and architect, professor of the history of architecture in the Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Rosario—To make studies in the fields of architecture and city planning in the United States.

Señor Nicanor Alurrald, civil engineer, Argentine state railway engineer—Studies of problems of railway engineering in the United States.

Señor Julio Fingerit, author, school inspector—Studies of contemporary literature of the United States.

FROM CHILE

Señor Fernando Davilat Rocca, professor of architecture, Catholic University of Chile, and architect to the Board of Public Charities of Chile—Studies of the architecture of hospitals, and the organization of hospital services in the United States.

Señor Aida Leso Correa, professor of civil government, University of Chile—Studies in the organization of educational guidance and students' welfare in certain universities of the United States.

Dr. Manuel Elgueta Guerin, first assistant of the genetics division, experimental station of the National Society of Agriculture of Chile—Studies in theoretical genetics and in the application of genetics to the improvement of plants, at the University of California.

FROM CUBA

Dr. Carlos Guillermo Aguayo, assistant professor of biology and zoology, University of Havana—Taxonomic studies in the fields of malacology and entomology, at Harvard University.

Dr. Herminio Portell Vila, instructor in Cuban history, University of Havana—Studies in the historical relationship between Cuba and the United States, in particular the question of annexation, in the Library of Congress and the archives of the State Department.

FROM PORTO RICO

Señor Jose A. B. Nolla, former assistant plant pathologist of the Porto Rico Insular Experiment Station—Continuation of studies on the inheritance of disease resistance in tobacco, at the University of Wisconsin and University of California.

FROM MEXICO

Prof. Moises Saenz, educator, Mexico City—Study of indigenous groups in the southwestern part of the United States with especial reference to educational problems and procedures as part of a larger study of the problem of cultural incorporation of the Indian in the Americas.

Dr. Donato G. Alarcon, physician, Tampico, Mexico—Studies of the clinical practice and treatment of tuberculosis and of the methods of procedure in antituberculosis public health campaigns in the United States.

Señor Francisco G. Montezuma, civil engineer, Mexico City—Studies of the theory and practice of water supply engineering with especial reference to the disposition of sewage.

Señor Enrique Beltran, biologist, Mexico City—Studies in marine biology with especial reference to the Gulf of Mexico, in the United States.

Dr. Juan Farill Y Solares, physician, Mexico City—Study of the clinical theory and practice of orthopaedics with especial reference to the non-surgical treatment of deformities in children.

ARGENTINA AIDS JOBLESS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 14 (By U. P.)—An appropriation of 100,000 pesos ($25,000 for unemployment relief was authorized at Saturday's cabinet meeting. The money will be used to purchase food and to furnish shelter for several thousand jobless and homeless along the city's water front.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
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EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th Street
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THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Tom'w and Sat., 2:40.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
ALVIN THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

ERNEST TRUEX
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WHISTLING IN THE DARK
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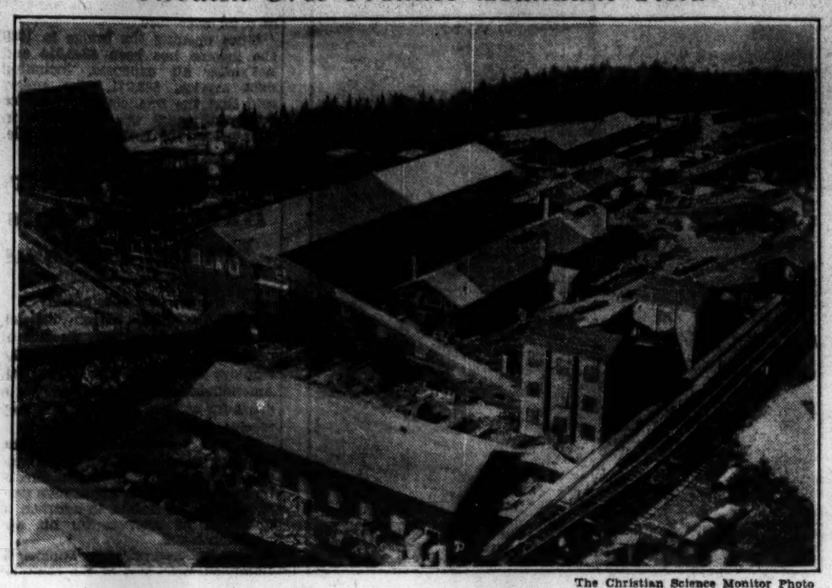

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

MINERALS BURIED BY GLACIAL SAND FOUND BY ELECTRICITY
This View of Smelting Plant at Boliden Was Taken From a Chimney 475 Feet High, Built to Carry Off Escaping Gases.

SWEDEN LOOMS AS TOMORROW'S MINING CENTER

Rich Stores of Minerals Include Zinc, Copper, Silver and Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Discovery of the Boliden mine and about 40 others in northern Sweden, containing zinc, copper, silver, arsenic, sulphur and gold, is expected here to put Sweden on the map of tomorrow as one of the largest mineral producing countries in the world.

During the World War copper was badly needed in Sweden, but the old Swedish copper mine, Stora Kopparberg, which had once been one of the richest in Europe, was worked out. It was believed that the geological formation of Sweden denoted the existence of large quantities of copper. If copper had been found at Falun, why should it not exist in other parts of Sweden?

Extensive prospecting was begun after the war in the Skelleftea district where some 15 years before, blocks of ore were found which had been carried along by the inland ice during the glacial period. Once these blocks were analyzed they proved to contain copper, silver, arsenic, sulphur and considerable quantities of gold. In certain cases the gold content was seven ounces to the ton.

This wealth had lain unknown because these ore deposits were covered almost everywhere by a deep layer of glacial formation, principally sand, to a depth of nearly 100 feet, and were thus impregnable to the old methods of prospecting.

The Swedish prospectors learned, however, that a French inventor had developed a new "divining rod," through which method it was possible to locate ore deposits by electric prospecting, the theory being that the position and dimensions of ore beds could be located within approximately a few feet, owing to the fact that ore possesses a different electric conductivity from the conductivity of rock environment. However, this method had to be perfected to fit the geological conditions found there and it was only after six years of search that the first mine was found.

Everything seems to indicate that the mine fields of Skelleftea within a few years, will become one of the most important factors in the world's gold production and may change the economic geography of the world.

The extraction of the ore is simple, but the problem of smelting it is as difficult as was the discovery of the mine, because of the large quantities of sulphur and arsenic. The smelting plant is now situated on an island far out in the Baltic Sea so that the gases escaping from a chimney 475 feet high can do no harm. New methods of separating the arsenic and sulphur and storing them at the plant have been invented, and new methods of using these surplus products are being worked out.

The mining ore at Boliden will soon reach 600,000 tons a year, and Boliden will produce a minimum of 12 tons of gold a year or 2 per cent of the world's total output.

Woman Occupies John Knox Pulpit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Dr. Maude Royden has broken tradition by being the first woman to preach from the pulpit made famous by John Knox at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. An invitation to do this was sent her by the Rev. Charles L. Warr, dean of the Thistle, and minister of the cathedral, and the people of Edinburgh flocked to hear her.

They came partly in sympathy with the novelty of the occasion, partly to query the possibility of Scottish people "sitting under a woman" regularly to listen to what in Scotland still remains the central part of every church service—the sermon.

One woman, the Rev. Vera M. M. Findlay, has been appointed minister of a Congregational church in Glasgow, and her work there is having more effect upon Scottish thinking in regard to the ministry of women generally than any amount of academic argument.

SCOTSWOMEN HONOR MEMORY OF BURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Mrs. Naomi Mitchison, Scottish woman novelist, recently pointed out here the close connection between all the great poets and the political significance of the times in which they live. Poets could not stand aside from the world, she said. They must be widely conscious of it and then reinterpret it. Burns, she maintained, really believed in freedom. She saw Burns as a forerunner of a revolutionary and nationalist Scotland.

FRANCO MOVES TO UNITE LABOR UNITS IN SPAIN

Left Alliance Hoped to Stop Unrest and Give Help to Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The first constructive move to unite the various labor parties under one head and a single platform, a move designed to abolish labor trouble in Spain and stop the epidemic of strikes and unrest that has harried the nation in recent months, was outlined by Commander Ramon Franco, aviator and deputy in the Cortes, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

Commander Franco has formed a new Labor Party, the Left Alliance, which unites the several small labor elements represented in the Cortes. The Alliance will not only coördinate the strength of its member units, but will also attract the support of workers who, in recent months, have joined Communist, Syndicalist and Anarchist parties, according to the leader. The Syndicalists alone have 700,000 members.

The Left Alliance throws the entire blame for the recent labor troubles upon the shoulders of the present Government. The thousands of workers who helped bring about the republic, Commander Franco says, are dissatisfied with the present régime because it has failed to do anything constructive in the matter of improving the workers' conditions. The lower classes, therefore, have been easily led by Communist and Anarchist leaders who are responsible for instigating recent revolutionary movements.

"The recent labor outbreaks," Commander Franco told this correspondent, "were due to the anger of disappointed workers whose support made the republic possible. Republican leaders made promises to the workers even more drastic than the promises the Alliance hopes to make. Not one promise has been kept and the present Government has done nothing but create alarm without satisfying any section of the people."

The Alliance intends to pursue a program of social reform similar to the Socialist program which has not been carried out. Its program, however, is in no way communistic. In fact, Commander Franco insists, the Communists are the enemies of the majority of Spanish workers. Recent disappointments have forced many of the workers into the Communist camp, but the Alliance hopes to attract these men. With the help of the various labor elements, including the 700,000 Syndicalists who are controlled now by a handful of extremists, the Alliance will wage a war against the renegade Socialists and either force them to constructive action or replace them in their position of party eminence in the Cortes.

Over 70 per cent of Spain's 500,000 unemployed are agricultural workers. The new party will attempt to take over the large farms now owned by wealthy landowners, turn them over to the municipalities to be divided into sections and cultivated by the peasants. The mere announcement of this program, the leader believes, will appease the workers and put a stop to the widespread strikes and disorders.

Commander Franco is not opposed to the capitalistic system. No formula has been discovered, he says, that will do away with this system, but there should be coöperation between the capitalists and the working classes.

ELECTRIC 'EYE' SEES WATER IMPURITIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Vienna, to insure purity of its water supply, is using an electric "eye," which automatically "watches" the condition of the city's water, and gives warning of any pollution.

The water to be tested passes through a light-proof glass tube, fitted with electric lamps. Rays from the lamps penetrate the water flowing through the tube and react on an electro-photographic cell fitted at one end of the tube. When the water is pure, the electric tension in the apparatus remains unaltered. Any pollution produces a dimming effect in the light rays on the photocell, affecting the electric tension.

Vienna is believed to be the first public body to make use of the invention, which is in operation at the Gaming waterworks in lower Austria. Mr. Siegmund Strauss is inventor of the device.

PARIS 'AUTOMOTRICES' USE DIESEL MOTORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—After six months of experimentation, Diesel motors have been definitely adopted for the "automotrices" which operate between Caen and Laval, Cherbourg and St. Brieux, it is announced by the French State Railways.

"Automotrices" it should be explained, are literally "automobiles operated on rails," although not equipped with pneumatic tires, and are being used more and more on secondary railroad lines. The "automotrices" are cheaper to operate and can attain greater speeds.

MOSLEMS GUARD RIGHTS AGAINST HINDU CONTROL

Urge Action by Britain in Settling Perplexing Communal Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Moslems in India are urging the British Government to take upon itself the task of settling India's communal issue.

This issue is based on fundamental differences of outlook between Hindus and Moslems. The two communities are wholly distrustful of each other, and for the past generation their differences have only been overcome by means of impartial policies carried out by the British authorities.

Sir Mahomed Yakub, former president of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has asked the Marquis of Lothian, president of the franchise committee of the Round Table Conference, to invite the Prime Minister of Great Britain to announce a settlement on the question, so that electoral reforms planned for the country may work from a fundamental basis.

It is contended by Sir Mahomed that Indians are unable to reach a solution among themselves, and he says the success of the new constitution planned for India depends on a satisfactory agreement being reached by the two communities.

Constituting a remarkable minority of approximately 80,000,000 people the Moslems are anxious to safeguard their cultural and political interests in the new constitution. They are apprehensive that when British control in India is withdrawn they will be subjected to a Hindu oligarchy.

The Moslems frankly admit that by educational ability, natural skill, and political experience the Hindus are their superiors, but they are unwilling to have this superiority utilized to keep the Moslems as a subject race. They admit even greater superiority on the part of the British, but prefer the existing régime to one that would have a Hindu bias.

As a means of safeguarding their interests the Moslems are asking for separate electorates in the new constitution. This means that they will choose representatives in the various legislatures by means of communal groups. By this method, they argue, the traditions of their race and culture will be guaranteed.

Two other groups—the Europeans and the depressed classes—are also demanding separate electorates. The three sections are said to represent approximately 46 per cent of the population of British India.

Swedish Farmers Increase Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's total agricultural production has been more than doubled in the last 60 years despite a remarkable movement cityward of the agricultural population which has been reduced by 40 per cent since 1870, it was revealed here in a report of the Scandinavian Credit Company.

Wheat cultivation has increased considerably in the last 10 years, the report shows, while less rye and oats have been sown. The most successful branch of Swedish agriculture is animal produce. More than 40 per cent of the entire cultivated area of Sweden is grass land, the yield from which is abundant and profitable. Only one-eighth of the vegetable output of the country is used for human consumption, while four-fifths are used for feeding domestic animals.

Although the actual stock of cattle has not increased in the last 20 years, improved methods and better feeding have increased the productivity of the animals. The breeding of pigs has developed rapidly. Milk production has reached 4,500,000 tons a year. Most of the agricultural products of Sweden are home consumed, exports being comparatively small.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14—Pacific Gas & Electric Company has received a number of bids for pipe for the new natural gas line from Milpitas to San Francisco, but so far the contract has not been let.

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SOCIALIST MOVE IN REICH CALLED NEW ERA MARK

Change for Good Possible Despite Bombastic Hitler Plan

HITLERISM AND ITS MEANING
Last of Four Articles.

By W. HORSFALL CARTER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—I went to Germany prepared, like most outsiders, to find in National Socialism a phenomenon destined to disappear with the conditions of economic stress which have called it into being. I come away convinced that, for all its medieval trappings and the bombastic program of the party, the movement—not the party—is no ephemeral growth but the symbol of a new era in history.

Hitlerism, if I am not mistaken, heralds a reversion to a more simple, a less money-ridden mode of living which will enable the men and women of his age, in Germany first, but also elsewhere, to adjust their lives to the manifold achievements of half a century's astounding material progress. By the side of the marvels of modern technical invention there is a prodigious time lag in our mental outlook. May it not be that humanity is out of breath and needs a respite for consolidation after a long period of expansion?

That, at least, is the underlying philosophy of millions of Germans who see in Hitlerism the instrument of salvation. If their horizon is limited at present by the nation of which they feel themselves members, they may perhaps be excused by the turmoil of their existence during the last 13 years. The new German nationalism does not ultimately or necessarily exclude that international coöperation of which the world stands so much in need.

At the moment, however, in Germany the very word "international" is a joss. Germans associate it instinctively with Socialism: the Second or Third Internationale—not so much with interstate collaboration through the League of Nations.

Disappointment after disappointment in the field of world politics has produced a state of mind which, transcending all questions of party, can see salvation only in a national revival. There are differences of opinion on ways and means. On the aim of liberation from all foreign controls all the vital elements of Germany are agreed.

Bruening Agrees

It is because he is so conscious of this nation-wide sentiment that Dr. Henrich Bruening, Germany's Chancellor, is constrained to adopt a policy with regard to reparations and German indebtedness scarcely distinguishable from that proclaimed by the Hitlerites.

Herr Adolf Hitler's loudly trumpeted animosity to Jewry, "international finance" and the Roman Catholic Church—though he himself is a Roman Catholic—suggests at once a parallel with the Ku Klux Klan movement in the United States. A much closer parallel is found in Señor Benito Mussolini's corporative state.

The points of resemblance between German and Italian Fascism, of course, are many, not merely in the matter of party organization and state worship—the state being regarded as the divinely appointed agency of social discipline—but in a deeper sense. Their bitter experience since the war, and especially the inflation period whose ravages on the German temperament only those perhaps who, like myself, were living in Germany at the time can appreciate, has implanted in the hearts of millions a firm resolve to rise superior to the materialism that holds our present age in thrall.

Our much-vaunted civilization, they hold, has been tried in the balance and found wanting. The revolt of youth, when it came, was bound to take the particular form of a violent reaction against both liberal and Marxian doctrines, predicated on man's self-interest.

It is a commonplace to say that Hitlerism is the party of youth. But it cannot be too often repeated. For thus only can we understand the attitude of its leaders to present-day world economics. In his talk with foreign press representatives on Dec. 10 Dr. Bruening was frank enough to admit that in the continued absence of the longed-for international cooperation each nation would find itself compelled to devise its own money and financial machinery. Wherever you go in Germany, you meet enthusiastic champions of "economic autarchy," the self-contained economic area of a national state.

Message of Hope

The idea is a shocking heresy to those of us who have been brought up on the faith of free trade and world solidarity, however much the facts might be in contradiction. Not so shocking, however, to the younger generation in any country which has witnessed the gradual decline of the western monetary and credit system—hence the Mosley party in Great Britain and other variants of Fascism; not shocking at all but a positive release and a message of hope for a country which has suffered as Germany has since 1919.

Talk to any intelligent young German of the essential interdependence of the national groups, discourse on how interests are everywhere interlocked, and you will get the reply: "Yes, true enough, but that's just the trouble, the web is too complex and intricate, and as the present crisis shows, men's minds are at present not equal to the task of unraveling it."

Authority, obedience, discipline are the watchwords of Hitlerism as of Italian Fascism. The state is conceived as an organic structure built up from the several individuals and groups like a house, not, as they say with scorn of the liberal-democratic conception, like a heap of stones. But disgust with the insincerities and corruption of party politics, which extends far beyond the ranks of the Hitlerites proper—and hence their rejection of parliamentarism—is really only a secondary factor.

There is a real social consciousness which justifies the hybrid title of Hitler's party. Social Nationalism would be actually more appropriate. But, as in Italy, the movement, though it contemns Marx, and is essentially a middle-class revolt, cannot afford to neglect the widely scattered Socialist seed.

Finally, nothing could be more erroneous than to picture Hitlerism as a species of Chauvinism, a political party of the extreme Right. Present circumstances inevitably stress the Nationalist note. But its radicalism is what appeals to the millions of Germans who voted in the 107 Reichstag Deputies at the polls in September, 1930, and to the many millions who are in sympathy.

Every conversation that I had with representative Germans of the professional classes drove that point home. The thrilling sense of adventure which Germany gives today arises from the fact, unique in our times, of a whole middle-class stratum which is consciously revolutionary.

On the anvil of adversity post-war Germany has forged for itself and for the world a new ideal compact of self-respect and service. At present all that can be seen of its is a small flare. Soon we shall be able to discern the outlines of a beacon, the importance of which will, in my judgment, be literally epoch-making.

TEXTBOOK COST STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—By authority of the last Legislature, Gov. O. Max Gardner has appointed a special commission to investigate the cost and propose a plan for textbook adoption in North Carolina schools. Dr. Arch T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is ex-officio chairman. The commission must make a full report by Nov. 1, which will be submitted to the 1933 Legislature.

English Remain Loyal to Their Old Friend, the Horse

The Christian Science Monitor - © Associated Press

A WAGON IS NOT JUST A WAGON

England Takes Pride in Putting Beauty In a Thing of Utility, Even the Cart That Delivers Coal, Such as Is Seen in the Upper Left-Hand Corner. At the Right Is the Man Who Peddles Titbits for Tabby and Fido in His Gay Little Cart Winning a Prize at a Recent Horse Show. At the Bottom Is "Mike," the Coster's Donkey, Who Won the Queen Alexandria Challenge Cup at the Kensington Palace Show.

Proud London Cats Get Dinner Delivered in Gay Little Carts

By BETTY SHANNON
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS to be hoped that the hand of progress never turns the hauling and delivery business in London entirely over to the motor-truck. That is, unless the makers of motortrucks can be persuaded to put the same delightful touches into the commercial automobile that the manufacturers of English carts have put into their wares.

In America, when a merchant is still old-fashioned enough to deliver you a purchase by horse and wagon, it is a wagon that is just a wagon. Just a box set on four wheels, or perhaps two, made mostly for efficiency and service, but hardly as a treat to the eye. Yet in London, delivery carts delight the eye and add festivity to one's day, or at least a great many of them do, by the brightness and winsomeness of their make-up. There are also more of them, too, over there than in this country—due to the high cost of petrol and of taxes.

There, they bring you sacks of coal as often as not in a Roman chariot—a Roman chariot, that is, modernized and made of wood instead of metal. The driver may have grime on his nose, and his hat be brimless and his clothes threadbare, but the plump horses have their forelocks braided with jaunty red flannel bows. The color of the chariot is green and yellow instead of the ancient bronze or gold—yet it endows coal trucking with a somewhat sooty reminder of the "grandeur that was Rome."

How Do You Get Your Cats' Meat?

The fruiterer sends you your pomegranates or oranges in a merry little vehicle with flying, colored wheels drawn by a snappy cob.

Greengrocers throw in a touch of art work free with their deliveries of carrots and spinach. You do not have to pay any extra—or at least not much extra—for the real oil paintings of pineapples and bananas and grapes, or of rural scenes with which their showy little four-wheelers are decorated.

The Cat's Meat Man, who sometimes styles himself "Pussy's butcher," sells fish and feline titbits from giddy carts of infinitesimal size. The midget vehicle is sometimes of a flaming red and gold, and then it has the appearance of something that has escaped from the dog act of a circus. This is a unique contraption which we seem not to have evolved in this country, where we cater less, perhaps, to the refinements of Tabby's palate than is done in the United States.

Anyone seeing a costermonger's donkey peddling whelks or snails or hardware or fruit, or whatever else it may be, is overwhelmed with the desire to drop everything else and follow the little beast right along to the fair, where it certainly looks as if it must be going.

Be-medaled Like Generals

And every day the great strapping horses belonging to the city's various departments have rows of medals down their chests and jangling harnesses over their sleek backs. Even when bent on the most menial duties they appear as if they had been made ready for entry into some horse show.

And when you come right down to it—London is a sort of big horse show. Even if there were no more festive carts and blue ribbon horses on the streets—it would still have the horse show effect. For nothing is more spectacular in the London scene, perhaps, than the splendid red-coated guards at the Whitehall Palace mounted on their satiny black steeds, which stand immovable as statues day after day in their niches beside the Palace gate. And then there is always to be found the aristocratic parade of saddle horses on Rotten Row, where fashionable London rides.

In the spring and early summer, while court is being held and "the season" is on, London's likeness to a horse show becomes almost literal. Then horsey events throng the social calendar in almost daily procession in London and its environs—the Derby, Ascot, the Olympia Horse Show, the Royal Hunt Cup, and countless lesser horse meets and fairs, including one for the costers' donkeys.

The Horse is King for a Day

Business houses close up shop for the more important races. Parliament adjourns for the big day of racing at Ascot Heath, at which, as everyone knows, the costume worn by Queen Mary settles the summer fashions for her women subjects.

The horse is the subject of the hour!

Most, if not all, of the more important equestrian events are attended by the King and Queen, or members of the Royal Family—in the case of Ascot, at least a Royal Family arriving in the Royal Coach drawn by plumed horses and preceded by outriders.

Here is a form of horse-drawn vehicle which no automobile manufacturer will ever be able to dethrone when pomp and circumstance are desired, even though Roman coal chariots, fruiterers carts, and pert vehicles which purvey food to sleek English pussy-cats fall into dust. No motorcar, however luxurious, could compete with the royal coach when the demand is for pageantry.

It is a whole horse show in itself—and withal a very human horse show. Between the people driving in the coach and those lined up to see them pass there is an understanding that is as sweet as the breeze on a Devon down. You can tell it by their smiles.

Wets Are Held Responsible For Crimes Under Dry Laws

Methodist Board Cites That Only 20 Per Cent of Income of Racketeers Is Derived From Activities Connected With Prohibition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Prohibitionists resent and denounce as "utter falsehood" the assertion that the prohibition law has caused crime, officials of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Church declared here in answer to those who have pinned the responsibility for the Lindbergh baby kidnaping on prohibition.

The board cites the authoritative statement of the Attorney-General that not more than 20 per cent of the income of racketeers and gangsters is derived from violation of the prohibition laws.

"It is also well to consider whether or not the establishment of liquor law violators in a legally protected industry would in any way serve to control crime," it adds.

The responsibility for crime, in so far as that crime is related to the illegal distribution of liquors, is the wets' not the drys', the board points out.

"It is their money," it says, "which supports the bootlegger, their money which buys the ammunition for the gangster, their money which finances organized criminal activities. Criminal brutes receive moral support, not from the prohibitionists, but from those who denounce the law, who undermine its prestige, who incite opposition to its administration.

"It is the bootlegger and the 'good citizen' of this type who face the United States in defiance, not the prohibitionist.

"The truth is," the board says, "that governmental policy in regard to the liquor traffic has had little to do with developments in the criminal world during the last decade. We are simply reaping the fruit of an indefensible immigration policy, of our failure to Americanize the 'second generation,' of our indifference to archaic police and judicial procedure. We have tolerated men in office who have felt it their privilege to set aside the law, who have had no remote conception of the sense of honor which binds a gentleman when he takes an oath of office."

Indian Women Ask 'Sarda' Act Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The Women's Indian Association has circularized all members of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, appealing to them to oppose proposals which come up for discussion during the present session for the repeal or amendment of the "Sarda" Act.

The association expressed consternation at the prospect of any tampering with this measure. The association recalls that the act was passed after an authoritative committee had investigated the whole question of Indian marriage customs and had shown beyond dispute that the peoples of India desire the age of consent to be raised by fixed law. The lowest demand made was for the age of 16 to be the minimum. But in deference to conservative opinion that of 14 was ultimately fixed in the act.

The association also declares that India's prestige was raised in the eyes of the whole world when the first step was taken to eradicate the degrading custom of child marriage, which had been a dark blot upon the social life of the country. It would be contrary to the entire idea of modern progress, the association concludes, if anything were to be done to weaken the small advance that has been made whereby marriage is forbidden the girl-child before the age of 14.

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CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
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CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murrraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe)
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NEWPORT: 19 High St.
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NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
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ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
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LEAGUE'S PEACE EFFORT PRAISED AND CRITICIZED

Speakers at Foreign Policy Meeting Discuss Far East Situation

Real internationalism necessitates relinquishing nationalistic concepts, Miss Jennie Lee, former Labor member of the British Parliament, told the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza on Saturday. Partial disarmament, paralleled by the conviction that national prestige depends on might of arms, offers little hope that disasters will be avoided, she indicated.

Appraising the peace machinery in the light of its functioning in the Far Eastern issue, she declared: "I wish I could say to you that the League of Nations had splendidly failed, that it had courageously forewarded a program, but had been defeated. Instead it has surrendered in the face of events and has evaded the obligations imposed upon it."

Miss Lee, attributing what she believes to be the disappointing record of the League of Nations in the Far Eastern issue to nationalism, which tacitly said to Japan, "so long as you leave our interests alone go as far as you like," pleaded for a real society of nations to fearlessly advance the common welfare. In such a society the idea of an international police force is not fantastic, for a police force is the correlative of all organized societies, she said in answer to a question concerning the French proposal.

The League of Nations will succeed when all the nations which are component parts of the League reform their concepts of nationalism, she declared.

"The League of Nations was inadequate to meet the Far Eastern situation clearly and concisely, but it did not fail," Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, New York, said.

The League proved a focal point around which the opinion of the world took shape and articulated itself, he asserted. Though the League technically did not name Japan the aggressor and proceed against it as such, he said, no one can read the resolution of March 11 without concluding that Japan has been morally condemned.

Mr. McDonald said he believes the light thrown on the situation will make the position and future transactions of Japan more difficult.

Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons, author, forecast a gradual evolution toward effective peace mechanisms. Only the impatient who expected a panacea from the League of Nations deems that it has failed, he said.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church: Watertown Senior High School Auditorium, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8.

New England Association, De Pauw Alumni: Annual reunion and dinner, Mr. George B. Baker '87, speaker; Hotel Commander, Cambridge, 6:30.

Monday Evening Club: Lecture, "New Aspects of the Problem of Old Age Dependence," by Mr. Francis Bardwell, Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6:15.

Closing night, Spring Flower Show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, until 10.

Theaters

Hollis Street—"Candida," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Chromatic Club: Concert, foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

United Daughters of the Confederacy: Afternoon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

New Enngland Shippers Advisory Board: Railroad Contact meeting, state dining room, 4; meeting, executive committee, 4; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Harvard University: Lecture in French, "Le séjour de Stendhal à Civita Vecchia; le spectacle de l'Italie de 1820 à 1836," by Prof. Pierre Martino of France, Emerson D, 4:30.

Luncheon, Advertising Club; Hotel Statler, noon.

Second in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, home of Mrs. Albert F. Bemis, 40 Old Orchard Road, Chestnut Hill, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, address, "Great Britain, Problems at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. A. J. George, auspices Current Events Department, Loring-Greenough House, 2:30.

Boston Browning Society; Meeting, talk, "Browning's Poems as a Substitute for History Reading in Italy," by the Rev. Carroll Perry, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Motion picture lecture, "New Light on the Lost Cities of Judah," by Mr. Richard St. Barbe Barker, lecture hall, 3; stained glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, executive committee exchange rooms, 2.

Boston Kiwanis Club: "Irish Day," luncheon meeting, Mr. Henry J. Sullivan, speaker on "The Great Achievements of the Irish in American History," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Boston Society: Meeting, reading of paper, "Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson)," by Mr. L. Waldo Thompson, Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Contemporary Japanese paintings; Washingtoniana; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts landscape architects.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Sixteenth Century book illustrations. Degas and other French draughtsmen of the Nineteenth Century. Examples of stained glass and designs by Wright Goodhue. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century prints and drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library—Browning exhibition: Treasure Room, Washington and Webster exhibits.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Sculpture by Richardson White. Through March 18.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Riviera, Spain and Northern Africa, by David Paige.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks. Through March 26.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition. Through March 27.

The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Harold B. Warren. Through March 26.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Loren F. Wilford. Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through March 26.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 22. Etchings by Charles Emile Heil. Through March 29.

Scherer Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold; rising temperature Wednesday; moderate Northwest or north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 15.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder tonight with a cold wave in west and north portions; Tuesday fair and continued cold; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday continued cold; rising temperature Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair with cold wave tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, strong at times over south portion, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	26	34	Montreal	6	26
Bismarck	12	20	Nantucket ...	28	54
Bosfon	26	34	New Orleans.	38	48
Buffalo	18	26	New York ...	24	34
Calgary	26	42	Norfolk, Va..	28	36
Charleston ..	36	46	North Platte.	18	34
Chicago	12	26	Philadelphia.	26	34
Cincinnati ..	20	32	Phoenix,Ariz.	50	70
Denver	34	56	Pittsburgh ..	20	22
Eastport, Me.	16	30	Portland, Me.	20	30
Hatteras	34	42	Raleigh	26	38
Honolulu,T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	20	42
7p.m. Mar.13	72		St. Paul	2	24
Helena,Mont.	20	26	Salt Lake City	34	46
Huron, S. D..	12	22	San Francisco	54	68
Jacksonville..	34	48	SantaFe,N.M.	28	48
Kansas City.	18	38	Seattle	46	56
Key West	62	68	Tampa	40	50
Los Angeles .	56	76	Washington..	26	30
Memphis	30	40	Wichita,Kan.	22	42
Miami, Fla. .	42	64	Williston,N.D.	18	22

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 14.
B—Maximum March 13.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:09 p. m., Tuesday 4:23 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 8.6 feet.

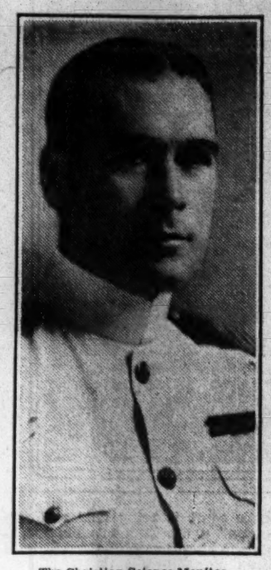
Light all vehicles at 6:19 p. m.

WOMEN IN POLITICS, TOPIC OF ADDRESS

Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, former vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, discussing "Women in Politics" at the Old South Forum yesterday, said it is difficult for a feminine politician to get a feminine following.

Women running for either government office or party position, Mrs. Blair said, must depend largely on men to be elected and therefore are "neither as free nor as influential as they would be were they elected predominantly by women." Mrs. Blair thinks the younger generation of women should be brought to see the great importance of women being in politics.

Replaces Rosendahl As Skipper of Akron



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COMMANDER A. H. DRESEL

Man Who Formerly Piloted the Los Angeles to Do Same With the Larger Ship.

The new commander of the airship Akron has had an extensive air service. He has of late been attached to the Lakehurst Air Station. He will succeed Lieut. Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, formerly captain of both the Los Angeles and the Akron.

Increased Chain Store Tax Opposed

Unqualified opposition to proposals for increased taxation on chain stores was voiced today by the Massachusetts division of the New England Council before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Taxation. Mr. R. W. Bowdoin of Boston, secretary of the council, declares that the increases would be uneconomic and unjustified.

"The Massachusetts Division of the New England Council is strongly opposed to the use of special forms of taxation as a means of adjusting trade conditions within a business group or industry," it is stated. "The selection, from among the distributing agencies, of chain stores for special taxation involves practices which we believe to be economically unsound.

"Such taxation is just as dangerous to the future progress of economical distribution as it would be to the progress of communication if there were imposed special taxation upon radio and wireless companies in order to benefit telephone communication. Once that was accomplished the next logical step would be to penalize telephone companies in order to help the telegraph with the final conclusion that telegraphic communication would be taxed out of business in order to benefit the personal messenger."

Music

Flute Players Club

Three novelties adorned the program of the sixty-first concert of the Boston Flute Players Club, given yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club. D'Indy's late Suite, op. 91, for flute, violin, viola, cello and harp, was played for the first time in America; Hoerée's Pastorale et Danse for string quartet and Boccherini's Concerto for flute and string quartet, for the first time in Boston. The fourth number was Dvořák's Piano Quintet in A. The artists were the usual string quartet (Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, Lefranc and A. Zighera); and Messrs. B. Zighera, harp, Laurent, flute, and Sanromá, piano.

The D'Indy Suite is a well organized work in four movements, the first three nostalgic in mood, the fourth, a Farandole, lively and humorous. Its chief interest perhaps lies in its experiments with sonorities with particular reference to the sustained use of harmonics in the violin paralleling a unison melodic line in the other instruments. Hoerée's is a tricky, catchy piece in which the viola carries an air, with the other instruments contributing staccato comment. Much use is made of the mute, and there is considerable reliance on glissando.

Boccherini's Concerto is a display piece in which the quartet serves as background for ornate flute playing. Mr. Laurent of course took full advantage of this opportunity for disclosure not only of his extraordinary virtuosity, but also of his lovely tone, sensitive phrasing and superior musicianship. Mr. Sanromá joined the string players in a splendid exposition of Dvořák's rather protracted Quintet. Altogether a concert of rare musical pleasures such as this organization consistently provides.

L. A. S.

Yehudi Menhuin

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Yehudi Menhuin, violinist, played a program which comprised the "Kreutzer" Sonata by Beethoven, a Sonata for violin alone (A minor) by Bach, the Bruch G minor Concerto, and miscellaneous pieces by Bazzini, Kreisler and Paganini, including the "Andante Sostenuto" from sonata No. 24 by Mozart. Artur Balsam played most excellent accompaniments.

An audience which packed the hall and overflowed on to the stage gave evidence, if such were needed, that there is yet a public for the serious musician, although in the case of this boy who fiddles so amazingly well, his audience comes partly in tribute to his youthful achievements. One marvels at the purity and sweetness of his tone, the sureness of his technic and the depth of expression which he is able to summon. Especially in interpretation does he exhibit a comprehension of the ideas in the music which is far in advance of his years. Not only does Yehudi tickle the ear with the tricks of the violin trade, but he also delves beneath the surface and brings up the meaty substance of the work he performs. Thus one finds him equally at home in brilliant passages, demanding endurance and accuracy, and in those which demand a more subtle reading. He made the Beethoven sonata a thing of great beauty, and gave to the Bach a breadth seldom accorded it by more mature artists. And having compassed a program of taxing length, the young violinist was obliged to add supplementary numbers before his audience would be satisfied.

G. M. S.

Utica Jubilee Singers

Yesterday afternoon in Repertory Hall, the Jubilee Singers of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute gave an entertainment under distinguished patronage. These singers specialize in spirituals and plantation songs, and their repertoire includes the old favorites as well as the lesser known melodies. Their voices blend well and they sing with commendable clarity of diction. A tendency toward oversentimentalization of some of the songs rather takes the edge from a performance which otherwise is very acceptable, and which yesterday appeared to please an audience which though small in numbers was large in enthusiasm. During the intermission, Mr. Wm. H. Holtzclaw, principal of the school, briefly outlined the ideals of the institution and paid tribute to the white women of the north who went to Mississippi in the early days and worked so valiantly to give the Negro an opportunity to secure an education.

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's Print Shop

An exhibition of importance is being held at Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place. It consists of water colors and drawings, etchings and lithographs by Jean Louis Forain.

In that miscellaneous Parisian society which bristled with ideas Forain lived. The Paris which fed the imagination of Degas and Lautrec and sharpened the wit of Daumier and Guys, refined the sympathies of Forain. He contributed to Le Rire and Figaro. His satire was less mockery than it was a plaintive reverie over human paradoxes.

In the court, in the park, at the restaurant, he found material which inspired his trenchant characterizations. Attitudes, queer moods, he caught in a telling expression which was conveyed in brief, sensitive lines. If each artist finds his own path to expression, Forain found it through the manipulation of line. Daumier sought the soft yielding qualities of lithography, but Forain was better pleased with the metallic, ductile line of etching. He drew it as though it caught his emotion with the accuracy of a barometric pencil registering the slightest pressures.

The Goodspeed Print Shop has a magnificent collection, including some of the most famous of the Biblical subjects and the satires of the judiciary.

D. A.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Liggett to Leave G. O. P. Committee

In a statement containing the names of delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Mr. Louis K. Liggett of Boston today announced he would not be a candidate for reëlection as Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee. Mr. George F. Booth of Worcester was named by Mr. Liggett to take his place as a delegate-at-large.

Following is the slate, exclusive of district and alternate delegates: Mr. Booth, Mr. William M. Butler of Boston, Mr. Alvan T. Fuller of Malden and Mrs. Mary Pratt Potter of Greenfield, delegates-at-large; Mr. Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston, Mr. Leverett Saltonstall of Newton and Mrs. Louise M. Williams of Taunton, alternate delegates-at-large.

"In selecting the delegates-at-large and alternate delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention," Mr. Liggett's statement said, "I have only one thought—that which is for the best interests of the Republican Party in Massachusetts. I am not a candidate for reëlection as national committeeman from Massachusetts. I was very glad to give up my place in the delegation to Mr. Booth, long an ardent and active Republican."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

At the Hollis tonight, Miss Blanche Yurka turns from Ibsen to present Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's early comedy, "Candida."

At the Fine Arts, where the Russian talkie, "Road to Life," goes into its second week, there will be, for added attraction tonight at 9 o'clock only, a dance prologue by Miss Dorothy Farber. This will be Miss Farber's first Boston appearance. She will present the "Peer Gynt" Ballet, Ravel's "Bolero," and other numbers.

Mr. Arthur Goodman's play, "If Booth Had Missed," will begin an engagement at the Shubert March 26.

"Hay Fever," Mr. Noel Coward's comedy, will be revived by the Professional Players as their next offering, beginning March 28 at the Plymouth.

"The New Moon," romantic operetta, will be revived at the Boston Opera House beginning March 30.

Mr. Eugene O'Neill's trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," comes to the Colonial April 4 for three weeks, under the auspices of the Theater Guild.

The Abbey Theater Company of Dublin opens a fortnight of repertory at the Hollis, April 11.

Harvard Sobriety Found Increasing

A notable increase in sobriety among students at Harvard University, particularly marked during the past two or three years, is reported by Dr. Alfred Worcester, professor of hygiene at the university. The decline in the drinking of hard liquor, according to Dr. Worcester, has been going on steadily for more than 100 years.

The earliest temperance move at the university is said to have been started by an unknown man more than a century ago. Dr. Charles W. Eliot banned all liquor in the yard at commencement time shortly after he was elected to the presidency, while through the efforts of the university all bars and saloons at Harvard Square were removed about the '90's.

University police, who are warring on liquor at the university, report that there has been a steady decrease in drinking among the students for many years. And this decrease, Dr. Worcester said, has been both notable and highly gratifying.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Margaret Winkenbach, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
J. Winkenbach, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
Christian Firchen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. E. Fischer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jennie MacLeod, Boston, Mass.
R. A. Litteron, Scotia, N. Y.
J. MacVicar, Boston, Mass.
E. Frank Hussey, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Katharine Hussey, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Rose L. Sherwood, New York, N. Y.
Raymond Appleford, East Walpole, Mass.
Robert Dean, Brookline, Mass.
Francis Keary, Brookline, Mass.
Diana Bird, East Walpole, Mass.
Charles Bird, East Walpole, Mass.
Mrs. J. Emery Dodge, Manchester, N. H.
J. Emery Dodge, Manchester, N. H.
Miss Florence Brower, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. William K. Fulton, Norwood, Mass.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Orrin M. Pierce, Portland, Ore.
Orrin M. Pierre, Portland, Ore.
J. Frank Barrett, Leominster, Mass.
Mrs. J. Frank Barrett, Leominster, Mass.
Mrs. M. B. Dean, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Will J. Read, Newport, Vt.
W. J. Read, Newport, Vt.

Gulf Coast Birds Are Described At Audubon Lecture

The beauty and charm of the profuse bird life along the Gulf coast, from the Rio Grande to Florida, provided the topic of the third lecture of the Massachusetts Audubon Society's series at the Statler Hotel on Saturday.

Mr. Alden H. Hadley of the National Association of Audubon Societies conducted the tour with the aid of colored slides and motion pictures. The association maintains several large sanctuaries for the water birds on that coast.

Mr. Hadley told of seeing 12,000 herons and egrets at the Green Island sanctuary off the Texas coast just north of the Rio Grande. At this sanctuary there are still a few of the almost extinct whooping cranes and Mr. Hadley displayed a few pictures of them.

"In some mangrove channels on the Louisiana coast," he said, "we saw between 10,000 and 12,000 man-of-war birds. With their black wings spread seven to eight feet in flight they literally blackened the sky. On the Mud Lumps, some islands of Louisiana, there was a single flock of 15,000 brown pelicans."

Pictures taken in Florida of the brilliantly white American egret were shown. This bird is similar to a heron but it is pure white and has long tail plumes as well as a long backward-sweeping crest. In contrast to this beautiful bird Mr. Hadley had some pictures of the strangely grotesque water turkey, also from Florida. "This bird," he said, "is not a bird at all, but merely a neck with the appurtenances thereunto."

Mr. Charles C. Gorst entertained with bird-mimicry. His imitation of the barred owl, a sound somewhat like the growl of a dog, was startling. He imitated the notes of the veery at some length since there is a movement to make it the state bird of Massachusetts.

Entertainments

Branson de Cou

Mr. Branson de Cou entertained a large audience in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon with an illustrated account of his travels amid the wonderlands of the Southern Hemisphere. A journey that many might prefer to take vicariously, as only the most stout-hearted perhaps would care to visit in actuality the lands of ex-cannibals who occasionally revert to type, or wander around the edge of a fiery crater, which collapsed a few days after Mr. de Cou photographed it.

The journey, amplified by luscious pictures of tropical vegetation, rich, untusual florescence, stunning shore lines and mountain-notched horizons, comprised the Hawaiian Islands, Samoa and Fiji, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, New South Wales, New Guinea, Zanzibar, Mombasa, South Africa and Rhodesia. Mr. de Cou built a powerful climax with his views of the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia.

Musical selections accompanied as usual the more glamorous sequences, and Mr. de Cou was his friendly, chatty self, the most unconventional and delightful of traveltalkers.

Saturday, March 19, marks the close of this series, with Dream Pictures of "Alaskan Wonderlands."

M. L.

Revenue Claims Of Wets Criticized

It is pretty late to be talking about raising "enormous revenues" from the sale of intoxicating liquor, Mr. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, said yesterday. Mr. Howard spoke at three meetings in the vicinity of Boston on "The Rock of the American Republic."

Mr. Howard criticized Mr. Winston Churchill for his anti-prohibition remarks made in the United States. He pointed out that one-tenth of the total income in Great Britain is spent for liquor. In one year, he said, this money would have been sufficient to wipe out the deficit which precipitated the financial crisis and give it an annual surplus of $650,000,000 to apply to its debt. Mr. Howard referred to the sound prohibition policies of Viscount Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. David Lloyd George.

In conclusion, the speaker criticized the Massachusetts House for passing the 4½ per cent beer bill. This, he declared, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States which "prohibits the manufacture, transportaton and sale of intoxicating liquor fixed by the law of the land at anything above one half of 1 per cent."

BRIDGE BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—President Hoover Saturday signed a bill authorizing the Connecticut Bridge Commission to construct and operate a bridge across the Connecticut River between Hartford and East Hartford.

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THE HOME FORUM

Nowhere to Go in March?

"I HAVE let my flat for March," said a friend on the telephone, "but I expect I shall stay on in London. One really can't go anywhere in March."

Not go anywhere in March—how strange people are! In March the clouds are tremendous; they mount up over the Downs, casting heavy shadows. They race before the winds, turning over radiant linings to the sun, covering the world for a little space in inky shadow, then flying before the flood of sunshine which pours over the grass. The buds on the beeches are purple; the woods round Chichester Harbor are rose madder, the larches bronze and faintest green. The sunset is reflected blue and red and gold in the mirroring sands, lambs bleat strongly from the folds, the thrushes are in full song, morning early, and in the keen evening when the east wind still blows lightly. The chorus of rooks is continuous. All the cottage gardens are full of daffodils; and in the dikes and under the hedges, golden with flowering pussy-willow, the primroses nestle in bleached tufts of grass. Returning home, primrose laden, the fires glow through the windows while you knock the mud from your boots and leave them in the porch.

England is enough for anyone, yet thought slips across the Channel, into the waiting train, and through the Simplon. A day and a night will bring you to Rome. Rome in March. The Campagna still and dark, Monte Cavo raising his temple-crowned head, and the Sabine Hills beckoning across the plain. The Via del Babuino is steep and gray. The sunshine falls only on the upper stories of one side, but a few steps will bring you to the Piazzi di Spagna with the glorious wealth of flowers set out against the Spanish steps. Here the child models in their costumes play at lunch time. Up the steps to the Trinità dei Monte —down again to the violet sellers at the foot. The branches of peach blossom wave at the top of the stand, daffodils are piled in golden masses, and at all the street corners are patches of purple violets on trays. In March Rome is full of violets.

"Let us go to Tivoli tomorrow," said Miriam. "We will be early enough to see Hadrian's villa in the morning, and go on to lunch at Tivoli. We shall have plenty of time."

We set forth with a leather bag of lunch, into which I slipped a convenient volume of Browning—one has to read Browning in Rome. A small train rattled us across the Campagna. There were very few in the train—some merchants and shopkeepers traveling on business, and the inevitable pair of English women, one giving the other an Italian lesson remarkable for inaccuracy. Miriam, whose Italian was fluent and correct, reported some of this to me while the sun shone on the Campagna, and the hills drew nearer.

"Mercifully they are going on to Tivoli," we said as we descended at the station for Hadrian's Villa.

The ruined walls of the Villa rose among trees still leafless, and a tangle of blackthorn, white like linen hung out to bleach. We had books and maps to trace the rooms and courts; we were all prepared to be archæologists, and lo! what did we find? Violets! The ground was literally covered, purple, deep blue, pale mauve, and drifts of a wonderful red. In the shelter of the thorn bushes, or growing beneath a tangle of dry grass, they were huge and purple like garden violets. The sun blazed, the earth glowed, and a sweetness indescribable filled the air. We picked and sat still to revel, and picked again. Gone was our desire for learning. Miriam's erudition vanished before the glory of the woodland, and the shadows of the past grew dim and dimmer as we rejoiced in the ever newness of spring.

"Do you want to go on to Tivoli?" murmured Miriam. We were walking over a mosaic pavement half covered with dry leaves. "No, no," I said. This was a time to be prolonged. We ate our lunch on a grass bank, some broken columns standing near, and read some of the things Browning had said about the country he had loved almost above his own. The afternoon wore on, and we found under the dried leaves cyclamen opening crimson buds. In the shadier parts, drifts of anemones, mauve and white, still remained. In a little glade, very sheltered, we were picking when a custodian appeared. My heart sank, for there is no accounting for their moods, but Miriam was equal to the occasion. She greeted him with calm, and then remarked cheerfully that here was a signorina who in all her life before had never picked wild violets. The custodian smiled benignly on me as I continued to pick, and said that here the signorina might pick all day, and no one would see that one violet had gone. He wished us happy experience, and went his way.

Since that day I have picked primroses in Sussex dikes, picked till I could pick no more. I have picked cowslips on the Clandon Downs till the world seemed one mass of yellow sweetness; but never have I known such joy as that rare violet picking, red, purple, blue and mauve. I never saw Tivoli, but I am glad to have paid the price. With leather bag and hands full of violets, we returned across the plain, St. Peter's standing lonely above the haze that was Rome.

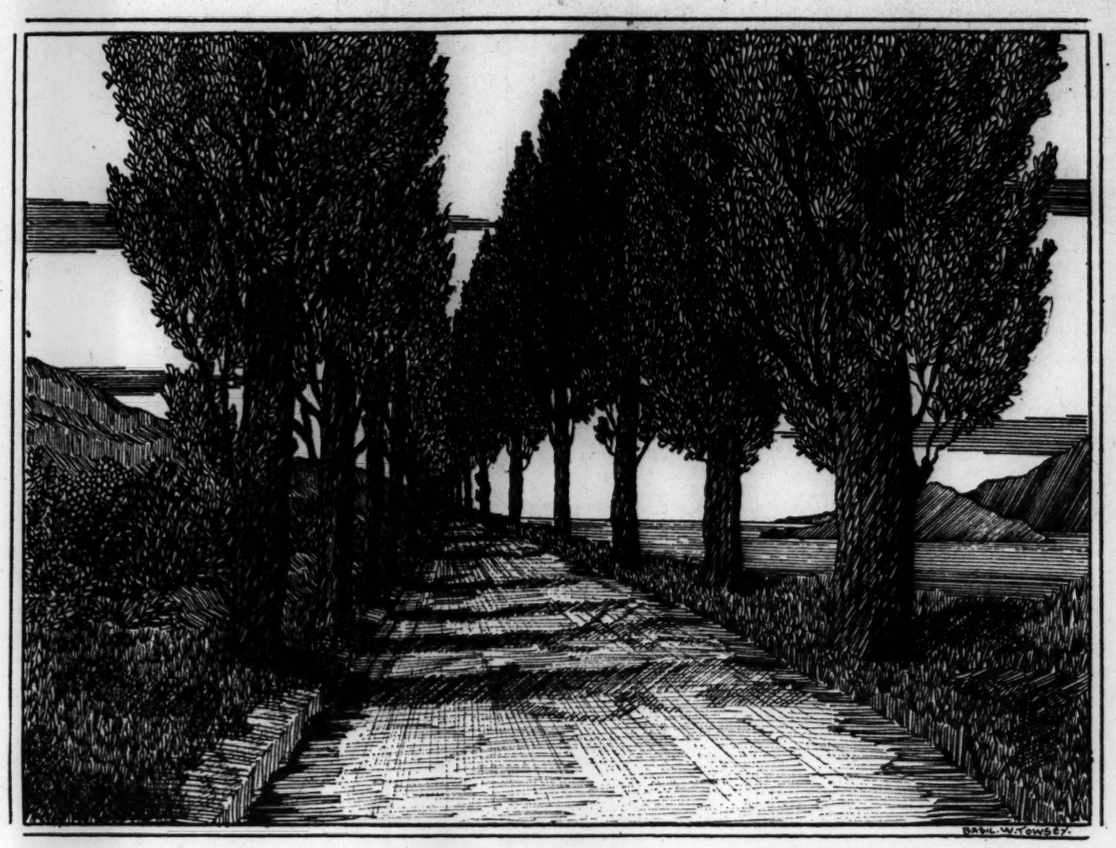
Is there nowhere to go in March? Oh, think again! Only in March do these things happen. I long to go away in March. Oh, Mr. Snowden, veiled in your strange new title, will you please look the other way if I slip out of England this spring; and go to see if, after more than twenty years, violets still bloom in Hadrian's Villa? H. M. R.

Notes on the Development of Ceramics

Modern archæology, in collecting painted vases, and in classifying them, and determining their approximate age and origin, has done much to increase and make more definite our knowledge of Greek art. Intended for private as well as commercial uses, these vases were undoubtedly industrial products; but a certain art was quickly introduced into the ceramic industry, and the perfecting of the latter makes it possible for us today to recognize in this, as in architecture and sculpture, the progress of taste. Moreover, it is the same spirit, the same tendency, which determines them all.

At first Oriental influences make themselves strongly felt; the oldest Greek vases reproduce, more or less, certain decorations dear to the Orient. The vase painter seeks to adorn with figures or ornaments the surfaces which he is called upon to decorate; he avoids leaving them bare. Then, in the Corinthian ware, we find him already leaning toward greater order and elegance, representing rows of animals arranged in horizontal strips, one over the other. The sixth century happily introduces an innovation in the form of vases ornamented with black figures; and at the same time we find at Athens a number of genuine artists, such as Ergotimus, Clitias, and especially Exechias, composing freely an amphoræ and kelebes, on bowls and pateræ, small pictures representing scenes from epic poetry, such as the exploits of Hercules and Theseus, or the adventures of Ulysses and Ajax.

During the early stages of this new art the simplification of execution, due in part to its clumsiness, is still excessive; it reduces the bodies to angular, geometric forms. . . . But little by little this execution becomes more expressive; it succeeds better in reproducing life and motion; it gains in charm by virtue of its sincerity. Some of the latest products of Attic art in this period are already veritable masterpieces. — MAURICE CROISET, in "Hellenic Civilization."



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Poplars: From a Pen and Ink Drawing by Basil W. Towsey

Ever Active

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Jews reproached Jesus because he healed the sick upon the Sabbath day, he answered, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." A modern translation renders this verse, "My Father works unceasingly, and so do I." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 387) Mary Baker Eddy has written: "Immortal Mind is ever active." God's thoughts are ever operative. Their purpose cannot be deflected or defeated; their effectiveness cannot be interfered with; their power to bless cannot fail. Christian Science, in accord with the first chapter of Genesis, teaches that spiritual man is the image, the reflection, of God; he therefore reflects God's activity.

When Jesus was working as a carpenter in Nazareth, there was probably little to distinguish the carpenter's shop in which he worked from many another in Palestine, but we may be certain that the mental atmosphere was peaceful, and that every piece of work was faithfully done. And we may assume that ceaselessly, behind the outward harmony and activity, Jesus' thought was with the Father, his will being molded to the Father's will. It was inevitable that the ceaseless activity of right thought, reflecting divine intelligence, begun in humble obscurity and steadily carried on, prepared the Master for his mission, and made him "the light of the world."

When the Apostle Paul first preached Christ, Truth, in the city of Philippi, a multitude rose against him. Evil was active, but it could not keep back the purposes of good. A Christian community arose in Philippi, and we have only to read Paul's epistle to the Philippians to share something of the thankfulness which was in his heart when he thought of its members. The right desire which guided him to Philippi brought a great harvest of rejoicing. That this joy might endure, Paul counseled these Philippian Christians, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

If today, when many doors to activity and usefulness seem closed, someone were to offer us a splendid opportunity, how gladly we should accept it! But was there ever a greater sphere, a life of nobler usefulness, a career of more influence, than that of Christ Jesus? And, today, does not the understanding of the ever present Christ offer us the opportunity to share, through spiritual thoughts, an immortal activity? There need be no delay before we enter on this great life-work. As God's children we are divinely qualified; this is our birthright.

When we are confronted by beliefs of stagnation, lack, hindrance, world depression, let us affirm the omnipotence and omniactivity of God, good, the ceaseless flow of ever present Love. Idleness and failure are no part of God's universe: all He makes, all He sees, is good and perfect and eternal. To immortal Mind there is no fear, no sin, no want, no woe. In the sanctuary of spiritual thinking, where material sense is shut out—and this can be where we are—let us, in prayer, practice thinking God's thoughts, seeing as God sees. This is the ever open door of hope, the way out of material beliefs of inaction.

For those reflecting the thoughts of Love, and, consequently, reflecting divine power, there is always employment. To the right thinker every day is a working day, to be filled with the spiritual activity which will not go unrewarded. As recorded in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, Jesus, in describing "the last judgment," enumerated the activities of those who should inherit the kingdom. He pictured the King as saying, "I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me." Then, the Master continued, when the righteous shall ask, "When saw we thee an hungred, and fed thee?" the King shall answer, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Whether our problem be one of too much work, uncongenial work, or no work at all, might not our days, spent in prayerfully considering these activities, in both their outwardly practical and their metaphysical interpretation, prove to be very usefully employed? Let us prayerfully bring the truth to bear upon our own hungering, thirsting, sick, or imprisoned thinking, and, however dark the mists of error, the man of God's creating will appear. Clothed with humility, fed and warmed by Love, freed by the truth from bondage, we are not poor, we are not unwanted, we have something worth while to share. We can visit a sick business with hope; we can go among mental prisoners of every kind with liberating thoughts.

"Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised" (Science and Health, p. 174). Christian Science—proved and provable Christianity—points out the way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . $9.00 Three months $2.25
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Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of domestic and foreign remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Wisdom

The beacon-light shines peacefully,
Vigilantly, patiently,
Recking not of time or tide
The ocean is so wide.

The racing craft sail hopefully,
Jauntily, courageously,
Toward the harbor stretching far
Beyond a perilous bar.

One may manage manfully,
Another careen recklessly—
The beacon guides with steady eye
Till all are in from sea.

CLARISSA HALL.

The Mother of Johns Hopkins

To Samuel and Hannah Hopkins were born eleven children, six sons, of whom Johns was the second, and five daughters. They had ample means to meet their simple needs, and plenty of faithful slaves to care for the children and attend to the duties of their large household; and the years of plenty rolled peacefully around.

On "First Day" (Sunday) the family rode, or drove, to the West River Meeting-House, where they sat, the women and girls on one side, the men and boys on the other. Now and then Hannah would rise and in her soft voice make a prayer or deliver a sermon with dignity and quiet force. Johns often thought of his mother in after years as she stood in meeting; her sweet face and womanly presence made a picture which he never forgot. . . .

After the momentous decision to free their slaves, came the end of the golden days for Samuel Hopkins and his family. Joseph, the oldest son, was called home from school. Labor and anxiety took the place of the happy companionship of classmates. Samuel, though no longer a young man, had to rise early and work hard to superintend and direct the activities of the large plantation. Things had to be kept going with the help of the young Negro boys and girls and those who, though old, could still work a little. Samuel's own son, Joseph, had to put his shoulder to the wheel, and Johns, though only a boy of twelve, was kept busy on the plantation helping in such ways as he could.

Hannah's evenings were not times of leisure; but not for a moment did she allow the cares and worries and the daily drag of a large family to blind her spiritual vision. Instead of complaining of her changed life or becoming depressed, when the winter evenings were only the uneventful endings of long days of unaccustomed labor, she read from the fine old literature available to her and was refreshed and uplifted by such intellectual contact. With her spinning wheel in front of her and a book propped up on a conveniently arranged shelf, she managed to spin, and at the same time to read aloud to her children. She was thoroughly conversant with the classics, and her favorite book was *The Iliad* of Homer, with which she finally became so familiar that she was able to recite it from beginning to end. Her children also memorized large portions of it.

She was a rock of strength to her husband and an inspiration to her children. No wonder that the boy Johns through all his life was so devoted to his mother, and that one of his greatest pleasures later on was to be able to give her the leisure and luxury she so richly deserved. . . .

During the War of 1812, when all communication with England was cut off and no goods could be purchased from abroad, Hannah Hopkins knitted suits for her children. Wool from her sheep was carded, dyed and spun under her own personal supervision. When communication was again opened, one of her sons was sent to Annapolis to make much needed purchases, and a gentleman seeing the boy in his knitted suit exclaimed, "That boy must have a good mother!" — HELEN HOPKINS THOM, in "Johns Hopkins, A Silhouette."

A Royal Homecoming in the Year 1014

King Olaf sailed in all haste eastward to Viken; went in there with his ships; set them on the land; and proceeded up the country, in order to meet his stepfather, Sigurd Syr. When he came to Westfold he was received in a friendly way by many who had been his father's friends or acquaintances; and also there and in Folden were many of his family. In autumn he proceeded up the country (to Ringerike) to his stepfather King Sigurd's, and came there one day very early. As Olaf was coming near to the house, some of the servants ran beforehand to the house, and into the room. Olaf's mother, Aasta, was sitting in the room, and around her some of her girls. When the servants told her of King Olaf's approach, and that he might soon be expected, Aasta stood up directly, and ordered the men and girls to put everything in the best order. She ordered four girls to bring out all that belonged to the decoration of the room, and put it in order with hangings and benches. Two carles brought straw for the floor, two brought forward four-cornered tables and the drinking jugs, two bore out victuals and placed the meat on the table, two she sent away from the house to procure in the greatest haste all that was needed. . . .

Messengers went to seek King Sigurd wherever he might be, and brought to him his dress-clothes, and his horse with gilt saddle, and his bridle which was gilt and set with precious stones. Four men she sent off to the four quarters of the country, to invite all the great people to a feast, which she prepared as a rejoicing for her son's return. All who were before in the house she made to dress themselves with the best they had, and lent clothes to those who had none suitable.

King Sigurd Syr was standing in his corn-field when the messengers came to him and brought him the news, and also told him all that Aasta was doing at home in the house. He had many people on his farm. Some were then shearing corn, some bound it together, some drove it to the building, some unloaded it and put it in stack or barn; but the king, and two men with him, went sometimes into the field, sometimes to the place where the corn was put into the barn. His dress, it is told, was this:—he had a blue kirtle and blue hose; shoes which were laced about the legs; a grey cloak, and a grey wide-brimmed hat; a veil before his face; a staff in his hand with a gilt-silver head on it, and a silver ring around it. Of Sigurd's living and disposition it is related that he was a very gain-making man, who attended carefully to his cattle and husbandry, and managed his housekeeping himself. He was no wise given to pomp, and was rather taciturn. But he was a man of the best understanding in Norway, and also excessively wealthy in movable property. Peaceful he was, and no wise haughty. His wife Aasta was generous and high-minded. . . .

He sat down and made them take off his shoes, and put corduvan boots on, to which he bound his gold spurs. Then he put off his cloak and coat, and dressed himself in his finest clothes, with a scarlet cloak over all; girded on his sword, set a gilded helmet upon his head, and mounted his horse. He sent his labouring people out to the neighborhood, and gathered to him thirty well-clothed men, and rode home with them.

As they rode up to the house, and were near the room, they saw on the other side of the house the banners of Olaf coming waving; and there was he himself, with about one hundred men all well equipt. People were gathered over all upon the housetops. King Sigurd immediately saluted his stepson from horse-back in a friendly way, and invited him and his men to come in and drink a cup with him. Aasta, on the contrary, went up and kissed her son, and invited him to stay with her; and land, and people, and all the good she could do for him, stood at his service. King Olaf thanked her kindly for her invitation. Then she took him by the hand, and led him into the room to the high seat. King Sigurd got men to take charge of their clothes, and give their horses corn; and then he himself went to his high seat, and the feast was made with the greatest splendor.— From "Heimskringla, the Olaf Sagas," by SNORRE STURLASON. Translated by SAMUEL LAING.

THIS picture recalls the joy of a springtime ride or ramble along a coastal road by the Mediterranean. The road needs to be a solitary one, unfrequented by automobiles — as this particular road appears to be—otherwise the experience is liable to be marred by clouds of pepperlike dust. But, given those conditions, on a day that promises to be warm, but not too hot, the spring sun checkers the white road with patterns in gold and lilac. The tang of the sea blends with the sweet aroma of flowering banks and hedgerows, tiny ripples glisten around the green and purple rocks like jeweled girdles, and nature tingles and sings. What traveler then would not be exultant!

Mr. Towsey seeks to express form, tone and color by direct means, as the treatment of the foliage clearly indicates. The inconsistency of his method, however, tends somewhat to suggest lack of feeling, as shown in the drawing of the rocks, sky and road surface. Nevertheless, he has produced a pleasing arrangement of blacks, grays and whites. Above all, he has succeeded in bringing to the imagination of the town dweller, and lover of the countryside, a scene of ineffable charm.

Örökké Tevékeny

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

MIKOR a zsidók Jézusnak szemére hányták, hogy a betegeket a szombaton gyógyította, ezt felelte: „Az én Atyám mind ez ideig munkálkodik, én is munkálkodom." Egy modern fordítás ezt a verset így értelmezi: „Az én Atyám szüntelenül munkálkodik, és én is." „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 387-ik oldalán Mary Baker Eddy ezt írta: „A halhatatlan Elme örökké tevékeny." Isten gondolatai folytonosan munkálkodnak. Szándékukat nem lehet félreterelni vagy legyőzni; hatóságukba nem lehet beavatkozni; áldást hozó hatalmuk soha kudarcot nem vallhatnak. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) a Genezis első fejezete szerint azt tanítja, hogy a szellemi ember Isten képmása és visszatükröződése; ezért tehát Isten tevékenységét tükrözi vissza.

Mikor Jézus mint asztalos dolgozott Nazaretben, a műhely melyben dolgozott talán nem különbözött sokban hasonló műhelyektől Palesztinában, de biztosak lehetünk abban, hogy szellemi légköre békés volt és hogy ott minden egyes munka lelkiismeretesen volt elvégezve. És azt is elhihetjük, hogy a külső harmónia és tevékenység mögött Jézus gondolatai szüntelenül az Atyával voltak, és hogy akaratát az Atya akaratához idomította. Elkerülhetetlen volt, hogy a helyes gondolkozásnak, az isteni értelem visszatükröződésének szünet nélküli tevékenysége, amelyet szerény sorában kezdett meg, mikor még senki sem ismerte, és melyhez állhatatosan ragaszkodott, ne készítse el a Mestert küldetésére, s hogy ne tegye belőle a „világ világosságát."

Mikor Pál Apostol először hirdette a Krisztust, az Igazságot, Filippiben, a sokaság ellene fordult. A gonosz tevékeny volt, de nem volt képes a jónak szándékait visszatartani. Keresztény hitközség jött létre Filippiben és csak olvasnunk kell Pálnak a Filippibeliekhez intézett leveleit, hogy részt vehessünk azon háladatosság érzésében, amely őt elfogta valahányszor rájuk gondolt. A tiszta szándék, amely Filippibe vezette, a boldogság gazdag gyümölcseit eredményezte. Hogy ez a boldogság maradandó legyen, Pál ezt tanácsolta a filippibeli keresztényeknek: „Annakokáért az az indulat legyen bennetek, mely volt a Krisztus Jézusban is."

Ha ma, mikor a tevékenység és hasznos elfoglaltság sok ajtaja látszólag zárva van, valaki nekünk egy kitünő alkalmat kínálna, mily örömmel fogadnánk azt el! De volt-e valaha nagyobb hatáskör, nemesebben hasznos élet, befolyásban gazdagabb életpálya, mint Krisztus Jézusé? És ma az örökké jelenlévő Krisztus megértése nem kínál nekünk alkalmat arra hogy részesedhessünk, szellemi gondolkozás útján, halhatatlan tevékenységben? Nincs okunk arra hogy késlekedjünk ezen egész életünkre kiterjedő munkának megkezdésével. Mint Istén gyermekeinek, erre nekünk isteni képesítésünk van; ehhez nekünk születésünk révén van jogunk.

Ha a pangás, hiány, akadályok, az egész világra kiterjedő üzleti levertség hiedelmeivel állunk szemben, erősítsük az Isten, a jó mindenhatóságát és minden-tevékenységét, az örökké jelenlévő Szeretet szüntelen folyamát. Tétlenség és kudarc nem tartoznak Isten világegyetemébe: minden amit Ő teremtett, minden amit Ő lát, az jó, tökéletes és örökkévaló. A halhatatlan Elmében nincsen se félelem, se bűn, hiány, vagy szenvedés. A szellemi gondolkozás szentélyében, ahonnan az anyagi érzékek ki vannak zárva—és ez lehet mindég ott, ahol mi vagyunk—gyakoroljunk, imáinkban, Isten gondolataival gondolkozni, és úgy látni ahogy Isten lát. Ez a remény örökké nyitott ajtaja, a tétlenség anyagi hiedelmeitől való megmentésnek módja.

Mindég van foglalkozásuk azoknak, akik a Szeretet gondolatait, és ennek következtében isteni hatalmat tükröznek vissza. A helyesen gondolkozó embernek minden nap munkanap, melyet oly szellemi tevékenységgel kell betöltenie, amely nem marad jutalom nélkül. Máté huszonötödik fejezetében olvassuk, hogy Jézus a végítéletről beszélve elsorolta azoknak munkáit, akik az Istennek országát fogják örökölni. Ugy ecsetelte, mintha a Király azt mondaná: „Mert éheztem, és ennem adtatok; szomjúhoztam, és innom adtatok; jövevény voltam, és befogadtatok engem; Mezitelen voltam, és megruháztatok; beteg voltam, és meglátogattatok; fogoly voltam, és eljöttetek hozzám." És ez után, folytatja a Mester, mikor az „igazak" azt kérdezik, „Uram, mikor láttuk, hogy éheztél, és táplálttunk volna?" a Király azt válaszolja: „. . . a mennyiben megcselekedtétek egygyel emez én legkisebb atyámfiai közül, én velem cselekedtétek meg."

Vajon a mi problémánk túlsok munka, velünk meg nem egyező munka, vagy semmi munka, nem használhatjuk föl napjainkat nagyon hasznosan ha ezen dolgokat külsőlegi praktikus és metaphysikai értelmezésükben áhitatosan megfontoljuk? Hozzuk áhitatosan a mi éhes, szomjas, beteg, vagy lebilincselt gondolkozásunkat az igazság hatása alá és bármily sötét is legyen a tévedés köde, az Isten által teremtett ember meg fog jelenni. Alázatosságba öltözve, Szeretettel táplálva és melegítve, az igazság által a béklyóktól felszabadítva mi nem vagyunk szegények, nem vagyunk hivatlanok, van értékes tulajdonunk melyet másokkal megoszthatunk. Beteg üzletet reménnyel látogathatunk, az emberi elme mindenféle foglyai közé felszabító gondolatokkal mehetünk.

„Az Igazság le van leplezve. Csak gyakorolni kell" (Science and Health, 174-ik oldal). A Krisztusi Tudomány —bebizonyított és bebizonyítható Kereszténység—mutatja az utat.

The New Englander Remembers

Within my garden crimson roses smile,
And all around me orange blossoms blowing,
Yet I am dreaming for a little while
Of starry bluets on a hillside growing.

I love the perfume of the orange trees,
Still in my heart a wayward wish is straying,
To know again the tang of some salt breeze
From off the far Atlantic Ocean playing.

GWEN CASTLE.

Perspective

I saw a lovely thing today:
An eagle, like some solemn motion
etched on sea-glazed nacre,
posed his wings against the rose-blush
of great thunder-heads,
themselves, wind-moulded, floating
on unruffled blue.

—LEWIS MERIWETHER, in *Japm, The Poetry Weekly.*

Vanished

We have all heard of once prosperous settlements that have returned to the jungle or vanished in desert sands; and I suppose we all think of them as far away in the old eastern lands, like the jungle-covered city of Angkor. But there is no need to go to Cambodia to find native forests closing in upon what was once thickly settled land. For there is at least one such place no farther away than southern New Hampshire, and the name of the town is Roxbury. The forest has closed in on all trace of habitation except the square, white church, and the tiny, red schoolhouse. And yet it was a thriving community in its day, big enough to send nearly a company (one hundred and ten men) to the Civil War. There are many varieties to the stories that are told in explanation of its disappearance, but we find the Civil War at the bottom of them all. Perhaps the most plausible version is that these young men, who went to war, were stationed at one time in Ohio, where the rich western land tempted them away from the rocky soil of New Hampshire; and that, on being disbanded, they came home only to pack up their families and make again for the West.

Today, the only comfortable way to reach old Roxbury is on foot or on horseback, over the rough paths and cart tracks converging through the woods to the clearing that was once the public square. The church stands here alone, the forest trees shouldering it on three sides. The schoolhouse, with its wooden forms, is a little way off in the woods. In this schoolhouse Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln, and later Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for whom the largest bank in the world is now named, was once a familiar figure.

Nothing happens any more in Roxbury, except once a year. The church held services from 1816 to 1876, when it was closed for want of a congregation. But in the last few years, one service has been held there every summer, on a Sunday afternoon. On that day perhaps a dozen cars bump and scrape their way along the rutty tracks, and bring from neighboring farms and villages a handful of people to occupy once more the narrow pews in the high, whitewashed room. Some of these are not strangers there; several of the white-haired among them belonged to the congregation of former days. For a short hour the melodeon comes to life, and familiar hymn-tunes echo against the bleak, resounding walls.

The sounds inside the church are appropriate, old-world sounds, undated. Outside, the service over, Roxbury has its yearly taste of modern noises: self-starters rasping, engines racing, brakes grinding, springs squeaking down the lanes, as boulder after boulder wrenches the disappearing cars. Then, for another year, the forest quiet steals back.

By the next day, the crushed grass has lifted its spears, and the leaves and tendrils have felt their way even a little nearer to the closed green blinds.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DETROIT NEARS PLAYOFF BERTH

Beats Americans as Boston Loses—Maroons Need Only Two Points

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	22	8	14	120	95	52
Chicago	17	10	18	81	89	44
Detroit	17	8	19	86	99	42
Boston	14	11	19	109	105	39

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	22	7	15	106	96	51
Toronto	20	7	16	131	109	47
Montreal	18	7	21	134	130	43
Americans	14	8	22	76	120	36

RESULTS MARCH 12

Toronto 5, Boston 3, overtime.
Canadiens 1, Chicago 0.

RESULTS MARCH 13

Rangers 4, Montreal 4, overtime.
Detroit 1, Americans 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 14—New York Americans lost a 1-to-0 decision to the Detroit Falcons here last night and were virtually pushed from the National Hockey League playoffs. Detroit increased its lead over the Boston Bruins to three points in the American group as a result of the victory. Lawrence Aurie scored the only goal on a pass from Goodfellow late in the second period of a game that was productive of few exciting moments. The summary:

DETROIT		N. Y. AMERICANS
H. Kilrea, Sorrell, Emms	lw	Fillmore, Lamb, W. Kilrea
Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis	c	Burch, McVeigh, Shields, Himes
Aurie, Carson, Cooper	rw	McInenly, Keating, Burmister
Young, Smith	rd	Dutton
Noble	ld	Ayres, Brydge
Connell	g	Forbes

Score—Detroit 1, New York Americans 0. Goal—Aurie for Detroit. Assist—Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—G. N. Goodman and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—New York Rangers, though safely in first place in the playoffs, staged a hard battle against Montreal Maroons Sunday, but the latter fought right back and the game ended in an overtime tie, 4 to 4. Maroons now need only two points to make sure of a place in the playoffs.

N. Y. RANGERS		MONTREAL
F. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, Milks	lw	Ward, Brydson, Trottier
Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Murdoch	c	Smith, Trottier, Stewart
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Desjardins	rw	Northcott, Siebert
Johnson, Brennan, Ld	rd	Wilcox, McVicar
Seibert, Brennan, Heller	rd	Phillips, Starr
Roach	g	Walsh

Score—N. Y. Rangers 4, Montreal Maroons 4. Goals—Keeling, Somers, F. Cook, W. Cook for Rangers; Trottier 2, Ward, Siebert for Maroons. Assists—Boucher 2, Dillon, Bond for Rangers; Brydson 2, Trottier, Siebert for Maroons. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 14—A goal by Gagnon after 15 minutes' play in the first period was the only score in Saturday's game between Canadiens and Chicago, but it was only spectacular goaltending by Hainsworth and Gardiner that kept the attackers of the two clubs to the single goal. The victory strengthened Canadiens' chances of finishing in first place.

CANADIENS		CHICAGO
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha	lw	Marsh, Couture, Coulter
Morenz, Lepine, Alexandre	c	Cook, Gottselig, Holmes
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie	rw	Thompson, Ripley, Lowrey
Burke, Leduc, Ld	rd	Wentworth, Bostrom
S. Mantha, Munro, Lesieur	ld	Boucher, Abel, Graham
Hainsworth	g	Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 1, Chicago 0. Goal—Gagnon for Canadiens. Assist—Alexandre for Canadiens. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 14—Two goals in the last 70 seconds of the overtime period gave the local Maple Leafs a 5-to-3 victory over the Boston Bruins on Saturday in a game which meant much to both teams. The victory enabled the locals to retain their mathematical chance of catching the Canadiens for the leadership of the Canadian group of the National Hockey League and at the same time handicapped the Bruins' hopes of gaining a playoff berth in the American section.

TORONTO		BOSTON
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton	lw	Clapper, Boyd, Oliver
Primeau, Blair, Darragh	c	Weiland, Chapman, Runge
Conacher, Finnigan, Bailey	rw	Barry, Galbraith, Jerwa
Day, Horner, Ld	rd	Shore
Clancy, Levinsky, Robertson	rd	Ld, Hitchman, Owen, Foster
Chabot	g	Thompson

Score—Toronto 5, Boston 3. Goals—Blair, Gracie, Primeau, Horner and Conacher for Toronto; Owen, Jerwa and Weiland for Boston. Assists—Jackson 2, Conacher, Finnigan for Toronto; Clapper 2, Barry and Oliver for Boston. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

New Haven Stays In Third Place

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	20	6	9	113	88	46
Bronx	17	7	13	87	81	41
New Haven	16	6	15	93	70	38
Boston	17	3	16	100	102	37
Philadelphia	13	5	18	74	89	31
Springfield	9	5	21	75	112	23

RESULTS MARCH 12

Boston 2, Providence 1, overtime.
Bronx 3, Springfield 0.

RESULT MARCH 13

Providence 2, New Haven 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14—The New Haven Eagles and Providence Reds battled 70 minutes to a 2-to-2 tie here last night. The game started fast and hardly began when Rivers took Gaudreault's rebound and scored. Hughes later took the puck around his net, skated through the entire forward line, split the defense, and before Beveridge could get set, nestled the puck in the net. The second period marked Vail's solo goal, which was tied by McGoldrick's shot after taking Patterson's rebound. This game placed New Haven in the playoff. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PROVIDENCE
Conroy, Wilson, McGoldrick	lw	Rivers, A. Giroux, Taylor
Jackson, Hughes, Paddon	c	Gaudreault, Murray, Connor, Taylor
Kuhn, Collings, Patterson	rw	Hart, Harrington
Paddon, Radley	ld	rd, Trapp, Vail
Dutkowski, Paddon	rd	ld, Carson, Hinsperger
Roberts	g	Beveridge

Score—New Haven 2, Providence 2. Goals—Hughes and McGoldrick for New Haven; Rivers, Vail for Providence. Assists—Patterson for New Haven; Gaudreault for Providence. Referees—R. M. Davin and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Bruin Cubs scored a well-earned victory over the Providence Reds to keep in the running for third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by a score of 2 to 1 in overtime, at the Boston Garden, Saturday night. Eddie Burke scored both the winners' goals, the second coming at 3m. 36s. of overtime on a long shot that was deflected by Vail. The only Providence goal was also "lucky," Jackson pushing the puck in after it fell close to the goal line. The summary:

BOSTON		PROVIDENCE
Klein, Sutherland, Weir, Pool	lw	Taylor, Rivers, A. Giroux, Cormier
Conn, Harriott, Brink	c	Gaudreault, Connor, Murray
Burke, Jeremiah, Johnson, Cummings	rw	Hart, Harrington
J. Jerwa, Lane	ld	rd, Vail, Trapp, Gaudreault
Pratt, Lane	rd	ld, Carson, Hinsperger, Murray
Jackson	g	g, Beveridge

Score—Boston 2, Providence 1. Goals—Burke 2 for Boston; Murray for Providence. Assists—Klein for Boston; Taylor for Providence. Referees—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14 — The Bronx Tigers made sure of a playoff position in the Canadian-American Hockey League on Saturday evening by defeating the Springfield team at the Coliseum, 3 to 0. They are now in second position to Providence. The locals scored twice in the opening period and once in the third. The summary:

BRONX TIGERS		SPRINGFIELD
Sheppard, Chouinard, Massecar	lw	Starr, Jarvis, Heard
Pettinger, Grosvenor, Boucher	c	Lyon, Grant, Maracle
Asmundson, Chouinard, Jenkins, Whittles, Picketts	rw	Heximer, McAdam, Saunders
Bourgeault, Arnott, Ld	rd	Himes, Perkins
Regan, Pringle, Rd	ld	Callighen, Burry
Aitken-Bouchard	g	Stone

Score—Bronx 3, Springfield 0. Goals—Chouinard, Asmundson, Bourgeault for Bronx. Assists—Bourgeault, Sheppard for Bronx. Referees—E. M. Davin and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INDIANA FIRST IN TRACK MEET

Wins Its Initial 'Big Ten' Championship—Records Broken

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14—For the first time in its history, University of Indiana displays the indoor track and field championship trophy of the "Big Ten." Coach E. C. Hayes' boys won the title here Saturday in a meet in which a world's record was tied and five Conference records were broken, and Hoosier athletes did a fair share of the breaking. The marks were made on the clay track of the new University of Chicago Field House, which has been laid less than four months.

H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana's great middle distance runner, proved the outstanding star of the evening. He ran what was declared to be the sixth fastest mile ever timed in the United States and set the new "Big Ten" mark of 4m. 12.5s. This trimmed 9.1 seconds from the Conference standard set last year by D. A. Letts '31 of Chicago. Half an hour later Brocksmith finished the two-mile race in 9m. 18.4s., which improved by eight seconds the Conference record set in 1926 and equaled in 1929.

SIXTY-YARD DASH

First Semifinal Heat—Won by D. J. Renwick '32, Michigan; L. L. Fazekas '32, Ohio State, second; J. W. Brooks '34, Chicago, third. Time—6.3s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by H. P. Thompton '34, Minnesota; J. T. Campbell '32, Michigan, second; J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State, third. Time—6.3s.

Final—Won by D. J. Renwick '32, Michigan; H. P. Thompton '34, Minnesota, second; J. T. Campbell '32, Michigan, third; J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State, fourth. Time—6.2s. (Equals world's and "Big Ten" record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by E. F. Russell '32, Michigan; C. E. DeBaker '33, Michigan, second; I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana, third; Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State, fourth. Time—50s. (New "Big Ten" record).

880-Yard Run—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, second; R. L. Brown '33, Ohio State, third; P. H. Smith '34, Illinois, fourth. Time—1m. 57.1s.

One-Mile Run—Won by H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana; R. D. Woolsey '33, Illinois, second; Charles Popejoy '34, Purdue, third; G. E. Neese '34, Indiana, fourth. Time—4m. 12.5s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana; J. C. Watson '33, Indiana, second; G. B. Wright '34, Wisconsin, third; R. W. Howell, '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—9m. 18.4s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

One-Mile Relay—Won by Michigan (W. E. Lemen '34, H. T. Ellerby Jr. '34, C. E. DeBaker '33 and R. F. Russell '32); Iowa, second; Illinois, third; Chicago, fourth. Time—3m. 23.1s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

70-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. J. Saling '32, Iowa; J. D. Black '32, Ohio State, second; R. R. Black '32, Chicago, third; Hawley Egleston '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—8.7s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. T. Murphy '32, Wisconsin, 6ft. 2¼in.; T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin, second, 6ft. 1¼in.; Campbell Hackel '34, Minnesota, and W. B. Beecher '32, Indiana, tied for third, 6ft. ¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by W. B. Beecher '32, Indiana, 13ft. 8in.; E. F. Hess '32, Minnesota, and D. F. Hollingsworth '32, Purdue, tied for second, 13ft. 4in.; E. E. Lenington '34, Illinois; D. L. Schlanaker '33, Illinois, and S. M. Divich '34, Indiana, tied for fourth, 13 feet.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota, 48ft. 9½in. (new "Big Ten" record); D. F. Cook '34, Illinois, second, 46ft. 8½in.; Booker Brooks '32, Michigan, third, 44ft. 2¾in.; F. L. Purma '32, Illinois, fourth, 44ft. 1¾in.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL GAMES

By the Associated Press

RESULT SATURDAY

New York (N.) 8, Chicago (N.) 6.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cleveland 5, New Orleans 5 (9 innings).
Philadelphia (N.) 2, St Louis (N.) 0.
New York (N.) 7, Chicago (N.) 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 3.
New York (A.) 11, Boston (N.) 4.
Pittsburgh 3, Oakland 1.
Oakland 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Detroit 4, San Francisco 1.
Missions 9, Detroit 3.

GERMANY TO SEND TEAM OF 55

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—The German Olympic Committee has decided to send a team of 55 athletes, including eight women, to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. In the event the German Government is able to provide financial aid, the number of German representatives will be increased. The team is expected to sail in the Europa July 10

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 38 Princeton 16.
Dartmouth 31½, M. I. T. 22½.
Springfield 30, N. Y. U. 24.
West Point 51, Colgate 3.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

122d Cavalry 10, Norwich 1½.
Penn M. C. 7½, Los Van Duces 6½.
Yale 23, Harvard 3½.

JEAN BOROTRA WINS EASILY

Boussus Plays Through Two Rounds in U. S. Indoor Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Jean Borotra of Biarritz, France, began his attempt to win the United States indoor tennis championship for the fifth time in brilliant style on Saturday, when the annual event started at the Seventh Regiment Armory. He galloped through his first match against George H. Hartford '34 of Harvard University in short order, 6—1, 6—0, and then engaged in a short exhibition with R. Berkeley Bell, runnerup last year to the Basque. He will encounter Merritt Cutle., former champion of the Seventh Regiment, this afternoon, when the test will be a bit harder.

The Americans of national prominence who are contesting his way to the finals, George M. Lott Jr., Francis X. Shields, Bell and Sidney B. Wood Jr., all went through their matches with ease. Shields played two rounds, defeating Simon Miller, 6—4, 6—4, and Norman P. Neel of the Seventh Regiment team, 6—2, 6—0. The others played only one match each, winning easily in straight sets. Christian Boussus, second of the French team, also played twice, defeating Frank B. Broida '32, Harvard, 6—3, 6—2, and John J. Morrison, Garden City, 6—0, 6—2.

The first round and all but one match of the second was compplleted on Saturday. Edward Jacobs, the lefthander of Baltimore, will make his appearance today, encountering Robert Glickstein, a New York player, and, if successful, Morris Adelsberg, Cornell University. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Martin Alexander, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—0.

E. G. Tarangioli, New York, defeated John Nogrady, Brooklyn, 6—0, 9—7, 6—2.

E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated Irving Raymond, Columbia, 6—2, 6—4.

S. V. Brubans, Hoboken, defeated P. J. Welton, Jackson Heights, 6—2, 6—3.

E. W. Burns, Brooklyn, defeated Dr. O. R. Hoch, Hazleton, Penna., 6—1, 6—3.

Stanley J. Harte, New York University, defeated J. L. Verstraten, New York, 6—4, 6—0.

J. J. Morrison, Garden City, defeated M. R. Warnock, Cranford, 6—1, 6—3.

Christian Boussus, France, defeated Frank B. Broida, Harvard, 6—3, 6—2.

F. X. Shields, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Simon Miller, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Norman P. Neel, Seventh Regiment, defeated Emanuel Fishkin, Jackson Heights, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

T. J. Griffin, New York, defeated J. W. Kirkham, Columbia, 6—1, 6—8, 6—1.

Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. A., defeated Frank M. Goeltz, Harleton, Penna., 6—3, 6—4.

E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, defeated E. F. Hogenauer, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

W. D. Cunningham, Seventh Regiment, defeated Hugh Miller, Schenectady, 6—0, 6—0.

E. W. Burns Jr., Brooklyn, defeated J. G. De Fina, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—3.

Bernard C. Law, Philadelphia, defeated Marvin Freudenheim, New York, 7—5, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated W. N. Rogers, Seventh Regiment, 6—3, 6—2.

S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard, defeated Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—5.

E. E. Jenkins Jr., Seventh Regiment, defeated J. C. Botts, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

E. F. Oppenheimer, Cornell, defeated Walter Arensberg, Harvard, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated Frederick Guild, Yonkers, 6—1, 6—0.

W. V. Einsmann, Brooklyn, defeated Giles Verstraten, New York, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Sidney Seligson, New York, defeated Mitchell Rosenbaum, New York University, 6—1, 6—0.

Antoine Gentien, France, defeated William Thompson, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Charles Frink, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—3.

Julius Tavalin, St. Johns, Brooklyn, defeated Lawrence Ehrhardt, Seventh Regiment, 11—9, 5—7, 7—5.

C. Alphonso Smith, New York, defeated Edward DeGray, Brooklyn, 6—3, 7—5.

Harold Gerken, Seventh Regiment, defeated W. M. Martin Jr., New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Mangin defeated Tarangioli, 6—4, 6—2.

Donovan defeated Brubans, 6—2, 6—4.

Harte defeated Burns Sr., 6—3, 10—8.

Boussus defeated Morrison, 6—0, 6—2.

Shields defeated Neel, 6—2, 6—0.

Watt defeated Griffin, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.

McCauliff defeated Cunningham, 6—4, 6—2.

E. W. Burns Jr. defeated Bernard C. Law, 6—1, 6—2.

Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Sidney L. Berger, New York University, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

Albert Law Jr., Seventh Regiment, defeated Mortimer Keller, New York University, 6—4, 6—2.

Irving Pratt, Glen Cove, defeated Irving Epstein, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

C. Lincoln Halberstadt, Brooklyn, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 7—5, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated John H. Pitman, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Frank J. Salichs, Seventh Regiment, defeated L. H. Vaughan Jr., Cornell, 6—2, 6—4.

Ernest Kozian, New York, defeated Frank E. Dame, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Henry Dresher, Brooklyn, defeated H. E. McTyeire, Seventh Regiment, 6—2, 6—3.

Morris Adelsberg, Cornell, defeated F. H. Vaehler Jr., Harvard, 6—0, 6—3.

Merritt Cutler, Seventh Regiment, defeated Irwin A. Powell, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Jean Borotra, Biarritz, France, defeated George Hartford, Harvard, 6—1, 6—0.

HENRYS WIN A. A. U. BASKETBALL TITLE

KANSAS CITY, March 14 (AP)—The Wichita (Kan.) Henrys won their third consecutive A. A. U. of the United States basketball title by defeating the Northwest Missouri Teachers of Maryville, 15 to 14, in the finals of the annual tournament here Saturday night.

A field goal by Melvin Miller, veteran Henry forward, gave the Henrys the victory in the last minute of play after the champions had trailed through most of the game. In winning, the Henrys established a new A. A. U. record for consecutive championships.

Schuessler Athletic Club of Chicago won third place by defeating Southern Stage Lines, Wichita, 26 to 24 in a playoff game between the defeated semifinalists. Schuessler took the decision with three free throws which brought them out of a 23-to-23 tie late in the game.

FREDERICTON TIES WITH BOSTON H. C.

FREDERICTON-BOSTON H. C. AMATEUR HOCKEY SERIES

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Fredericton	1	1	1	12	10	3
Boston H. C.	1	1	1	10	12	3

The amateur hockey series between the Fredericton Millionaires of New Brunswick and the Boston Hockey Club ended in a tie when the two sextets played a 1-all overtime tie at the Boston Arena Saturday evening. Each team won one game and tied one, but the Millionaires had the edge on goals, 12 to 10. The summary:

FREDERICTON		BOSTON H. C.
McArthur, McManus	lw	Sanford, Dyson, Liddell
Beaton, Mosher, Miller, c	c	Chase, Smith
Gammon, Webster	rw	Palmer, Nelson
Bowman, Miller	ld	rd, Garrison, Culhane, McGregor
Ferguson, Miller, rd	ld	Anderson, Kelley
Bubar	g	Frazier

Score—Fredericton 1, Boston Hockey Club 1. Goals—Mosher for Fredericton; Culhane for Boston Hockey Club. Referees—Foley and Morrissey. Time—Three 20m. periods and two 10m. overtime periods.

Nebraska Takes Honors on Track

"BIG SIX" CONFERENCE INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD STANDING

Team	Pts.
University of Nebraska	42¼
University of Kansas	28
Kansas State College	23
University of Oklahoma	16¼
Iowa State College	13¼
University of Missouri	9¼

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 14—Four "Big Six" Conference records were broken, including one world mark, and two others were equaled as the University of Nebraska won its third consecutive indoor track and field meet of the Conference at the University of Missouri's field house Saturday. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—Won by H. A. Lambertus, Nebraska; J. P. Klaner, Kansas, second; Harold Petz, Nebraska, third; W. F. Jackson, Missouri, fourth. Time—6.3s.

60-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by H. A. Lambertus, Nebraska; H. W. Hinckley, Kansas State, second; G. L. Smutney, Nebraska, third; R. C. Ross, Kansas, fourth. Time—7s. (Equals "Big Six" record).

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. P. Ostergard, Nebraska; Merion England, Nebraska, second; C. R. Henderson, Iowa State, third; L. A. Dranell, Kansas State, fourth. Time—52.8s.

880-Yard Run—Won by C. S. Nagle, Iowa State; Sesco Asher, Nebraska, second; D. R. Duncan, Missouri, third; R. W. Barber, Missouri, fourth. Time—2m. 1.9s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Glenn Cunningham, Kansas; Lyle Chapman, Iowa State, second; Dean McNeal, Kansas State, third; J. K. Storey, Nebraska, fourth. Time—4m. 21.9s. (New "Big Six" record).

One-Mile Relay—Won by Nebraska (Merion England, Herman Siefkes, R. A. Rodgers, R. P. Ostergard); Missouri, second; Iowa State, third; Kansas State, fourth. Time—3m. 29s. (New "Big Six" record).

Two-Mile Run—Won by F. H. Ayers, Nebraska; Don Landon, Kansas State, second; Glenn Cunningham, Kansas, third; W. E. Yates, Missouri, fourth. Time—9m. 54s.

High Jump—Won by M. H. Ehrlick, Kansas State; W. J. Newblock, Oklahoma, second; C. C. Coffman, Kansas, third; Albert Heitman, Iowa State, J. M. Gladden, Missouri, Thomas Simms, Oklahoma, and Slayton Pierce, Nebraska, tie for fourth Height—6ft. 1⅜in.

Broad Jump—Won by J. H. Morris, Oklahoma; C. I. Mell, Oklahoma, second; E. N. Breen, Kansas State, third; C. C. Coffman, Kansas, fourth. Distance—23ft. 6in.

Pole Vault—Won by C. C. Coffman, Kansas; Raymond Null, Oklahoma, second; F. J. Marston, Missouri, Glenn Cooper, Iowa State, and J. W. Jordan, Kansas State, tied for third. Height—13ft. ½in. (equals "Big Six" record).

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. M. Rhea, Nebraska, 50ft.; F. J. Bausch, Kansas, second, 46ft. 1¾in.; Melvin Thornhill, Kansas, third 44ft. 9⅝in. (New "Big Six" record).

Wolf Wins Title And the Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Harry F. Wolf is now the final possessor of the United States amateur championship trophy, which goes to him, as its predecessor went to Rowland B. Haines, three years ago, for successive victories in the last three championships.

As on the two previous occasions in which Wolf has won the title, it was Haines who was the runner-up, and the champion had to fight every inch of the way to hold the upper hand from the skillful play of his perennial opponent. This makes six years running that Haines has been a finalist in the tourney, and he never played a better game than on Saturday, at the Crescent Athletic Club, when the final round was contested. The score was 15—6, 12—15, 13—15 15—8, 15—10.

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 15—6, 12—15, 13—15, 15—8, 15—10.

LEHIGH WRESTLERS WIN AGAIN

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—A brawny and well-balanced team of Lehigh engineers swept through to their fifth intercollegiate wrestling crown in six years here Saturday. The men of Bethlehem won three individual championships, took two second places and one third, and added seven points through falls for a total of 29 points, one of the high marks of the tournament. Syracuse and Cornell tied for second place with 17 points apiece, the final bout of the day in the heavyweight division enabling the Red squad to gather the one point needed to tie its Orange rival. Princeton's Hooker brothers scored 12 points between them to gain the fourth position for the Tiger. Other scores: Penn State 9, Penn 8, Columbia 6, Yale 6.

STANGLE SUCCEEDS McCALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 14—George P. Stangle '34 of East Hartford, Conn., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College basketball team Saturday. Stangle, who has played one year of varsity basketball as a forward and guard, gains unusual distinction of being the first sophomore elected captain of this sport in many years. He succeeds William T. McCall '32 as leader of the team.

SOLEM TO COACH AT IOWA

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 14 (AP)—Ossie Solem, who in 11 years built up a nationwide football reputation for Drake University, is to direct the gridiron destinies of the University of Iowa. Winding up a search of more than three months for a successor to Burton A. Ingwersen,, the Hawkeye athletic board was prepared to sign final contracts to bring the Bulldog mentor here for three years at a reported salary of $8000.

CHICAGO BRICKLAYERS WIN

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP)—The Chicago Bricklayers evened up the count in their Western National Soccer Cup playoff series yesterday by defeating the Stix of St. Louis, 2 to 0. The Brickies scored both their goals in the first half, Munro converting a penalty kick, and Jimmie Lillie scoring the other a few minutes later from scrimmage. The third and final match will be played at St. Louis next Sunday.

SKIER BETTERS WORLD MARK

REVELSTOKE, B. C., March 14 (AP)—Eclipsing the world's official ski jump record by five feet, Bob Lymburne, Revelstoke, Canada's leading amateur jumper, leaped 269 feet in a meet here yesterday. The world's record is held by Sigmund Ruud of Norway, with a jump of 264 feet. Last Wednesday Lymburne jumped 257 feet for a new American continent mark.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Columbia 46, Cornell 34.
Panger 42, Kutztown T. 33.
Penn State 40, Pittsburgh 30.
Princeton 27, Pennsylvania 25.
Yale 29, Harvard 25.

MEADOWBROOK CLUB WINNER

Captures Women's A. A. U. Track and Field Team Championship

WOMEN'S A. A. U. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

Mead'br'k Club	21	South Paterson	5
New'k Women's	14	Karhu A. C.	5
Medford G. C.	13½	Duffy League	4
Millrose A. A.	8	Vowaerts	3
N. Y. & Queens	5	Paulist A. C.	1½
Newark T. V.	5	G'rm'n-American	½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., March 14—Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia and Medford (Mass.) Girls' Club shared the honors in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States indoor track and field championships for women at the 113th Regiment Armory on Saturday evening. The team championship went to Meadowbrook, while Mary L. Carew, Medford, winner of the 40-yard dash, second in broad jump, and on the quarter-mile relay team, for which she was leadoff runner, furnished the individual features.

The victory of the Massachusetts four came as a surprise, as the team of Millrose A. C., New York, were prohibitive favorites before the event. But though the anchor runner of the latter, Loretta McNeil, staged a chase that brought her within two yards of Catherine Carew, after starting 10 yards behind, she could not make up the balance.

The other champions to repeat were Rena MacDonald of the Karhu Club of Quincy, Mass., who took the eight-pound shotput for the third successive year; Jean Shiley, four-time champion in the high jump, with a jump of 5ft. 1¾in., for Meadowbrook Club; and Carolyn Dieckman, South Paterson Girls' Club, who threw a basketball 87ft. 3in. The summary:

220-Yard Dash—Won by Catherine Capp, Newark Women's A. C.; Grace Rittler, Meadowbrook Club, second; Eleanor Egg, Duffy League, third; Esther Laing, Newark Women's A. C., fourth. Time—28 1-5s.

8-Pound Shotput—Won by Rena MacDonald, Karhu A. C., 38ft. 6½in.; Mildred Yetter, Meadowbrook Club, 37ft. 10½in., second; Effy Oord, Newark Turn Verein, 35ft. 3in., third; Marie Wegener, unattached, 34ft. 1¾in., fourth.

Running High Jump—Won by Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club, 5ft. 1¾in.; Effy Oord, Newark Turn Verein, 4ft. 9¾in., second; Virginia Ewald, Newark Women's A. C., 4ft. 8¾in., third; Dorothy Hayes, Paulist A. C., and Miss Regina Curtis, German-American A. C., tied for fourth, 4ft. 4¾in.

50-Yard Hurdles—Won by Nellie K. Sharka, Newark Women's A. C.; Emily L. Smith, Millrose A. C., second; Flora M. Stoepker, Duffy League, third; Ethel A. Gowen, Newark Women's A. C., fourth. Time—7½s.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by Kay Ungenach, New York and Queens Electrics, 8ft. 1in.; Mary L. Carew, Medford G. C., 7ft. 11in., second; Louise C. Washburn, Millrose A. A., 7ft. 9¾in., third; Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club, 7ft. 8¾in., fourth.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Medford G. C. (Mary Carew, Marie Wendt, Helen McCarthy, Catherine Carew); Millrose A. A., second; Meadowbrook Club, third; Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—54⅕s.

400-Yard Dash—Won by Mary L. Carew, Medford Girls' Club; Mary Ladewig, Meadowbrook Club, second; Helen Fairbanks, Meadowbrook Club, third; Harriett Matthews, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—5 2-5s.

Basketball Throw—Won by Cardlyn Dieckman, South Paterson G. C., 87ft. 3in.; Elizabeth Lichtfuss, Turn Verein Vorwaerts, 85ft. 6½in., second; Inez Patterson, Sigma Theta, Philadelphia, 84ft. 2¾in., third.

Kansas City Sure Of Playoff Place

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	25	2	17	83	55	50
Chicago	24	5	13	103	63	48
Duluth	19	3	21	80	85	38
St. Louis	17	8	21	71	83	34
Tulsa	16	3	22	75	97	32
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULTS MARCH 12

Tulsa 3, St. Louis 2.
Kansas City 1, Duluth 0 (overtime).

RESULTS MARCH 13

Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.
Kansas City 1, Duluth 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14—Kansas City Pla-Mors are assured at least of second place in the playoffs for the American Hockey League championship as a result of their clean sweep of the two-game series with the Duluth Hornets in the ice palace here. Kansas City won the opening game Saturday night, 1 to 0 and repeated with the same score last night. Wilfred Ranger the big Pla-Mor wingman, was the hero of the series, accounting for the lone goal in each contest. The Saturday game required an overtime period, Ranger scoring after six minutes in the extra period on an assist from Peter Mitchell, center. In the game last night Ranger broke the scoreless tie late in the third period, scoring unassisted. The summary for both games:

KANSAS CITY		DULUTH
Goodman, Ranger	lw...rw	Forslund, Merrill
Campbell, Mitchell	c...c	Scott, Thorsteinsen
McCormick, Dunfield	rw	lw, Lessard, Stuart
McLeod, Halderson	ld...rd	Davis, Leswick
McKinnon, Gorman	rd	ld, Bergl, Bouchard
Levine	g	g, Turner

Score—Kansas City 1, Duluth 0. Goals—Ranger for Kansas City. Assist—(Saturday game) Mitchell for Kansas City. Referees—William Dawson, Toronto, and Cameron McKinnon, Edmonton. Time — Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14—The St. Louis Flyers' chances of entering the playoffs were faint Saturday night after they lost, 3 to 2, to the Tulsa Oilers before 5000 persons here. Tulsa's winning goal came a half-minute before the end of the second period when Hansen's shot caromed off Andy Mulligan, St. Louis defenseman, past Goalie Reaume into the net. The summary:

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Lafrance, Moffatt, Metcalfe	lw	rw, Hill, Kendall, St. John
Acaster, Sheppard, Goyer	c	c, McPherson, Jackson, Kirk
Healey, Wakefcrd, rw	lw	Scott, Burns
Marker, Donnelly	ld...rd	Carbol, Mulligan
Hansen, Donnelly	rd	ld, Williams, Creaser, Loucks
McCusker	g	g, Reaume, Christello

Score—Tulsa 3, St. Louis 2. Goals—Lafrance, Moffatt, Hansen for Tulsa; Williams, McPherson for St. Louis. Assists—Wakeford for Tulsa; Hill 2 for St. Louis. Referee—Russell Lavelle, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14—The Chicago Shamrocks defeated the St. Louis Flyers, 3 to 1, in an American Hockey League game at the Chicago

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Riddle Hill

A Serial

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

CHAPTER 1

WHEN Nick and Lonny Arnold rounded the last curve of Trail Creek Canyon on their way home from school that Friday afternoon, the log ranch house lay drowsing in the slurring rays of a sun that would soon plop magically out of sight behind the rim of Evergreen Ridge. The windows blinked in the shimmering light. The blue wood smoke drifted off vaguely through the sentinel pines. Everything was as usual.

Every afternoon, for the past month, Lonny's anxious thoughts had hurtled around that final homeward curve long before his little burro could be urged beyond its shoulder. Now, once more, came the acute relief of seeing his beloved home reposing undisturbed in the waning sunlight.

With an impulsive gesture Lonny twisted around on the burro to face his older brother, who was placidly ambling along behind him, and blurted out, "Oh, Nick! Everything—everything's still all right!"

"Well, of course it is, Gumpie," was Nick's matter-of-fact response. "What did you expect?"

"Oh, I dunno," mumbled Lonny, instantly regretting his outburst.

Exactly what he had expected, he could scarcely have put into words, especially to practical, slightly superior Nick. His mind told him that his brother was right in his easy assurance that everything would be just as they had left it when they started to school in the morning. But from his imagination he could not so readily erase the sad vision of what the Troutdell Development Company proposed doing to Riddle Hill Ranch and the beauty of Trail Creek.

"You didn't expect to find trout ponds and dams and clubhouses had cropped out all over the ranch since we left this morning, did you?" persisted Nick.

"No—of course not," Lonny quickly denied. But Nick was guessing uncomfortably close to the truth.

"They can't touch a thing as long as the place is ours," asserted Nick. "And Mother hasn't even agreed to sell it to them yet."

"But you know she said she might have to unless she can find some other way of raising the money to pay off that note," Lonny reminded him in a worried voice. "And when they added another thousand dollars to their price and kept talking about the advantages we'd have in the city that we don't have here, she said maybe it would be the sensible thing to do. But I don't want any of their old advantages. All I want is to stay at Riddle Hill."

"Well, don't I, too!" Nick shrugged. "But if we can't—we can't. So what's the use of making hullaballoo about it!"

Lonny found this unanswerable and subsided into silence.

"Hey, give Les a prod," Nick exclaimed impatiently. "If we keep on at this rate, it'll be about a week from next summer before we get home."

Lonny urged his burro forward and presently they reached the high rustic gate bearing on its peeled-log cross-piece the inscription, RIDDLE HILL RANCH. A moment later the two boys scuffed into the warm, homey kitchen.

* * *

"I've had an airmail letter from Uncle Bentley," their mother broke the news hurriedly. "He's been chosen to go on some archæological expedition and couldn't think what to do about Josephine Joy Fenton. He's her guardian, you know. His housekeeper gave notice that she was going back to her old home in England. Then he remembered that I might be willing to keep Josephine Joy on the ranch. So he wrote to ask."

"But you're not going to say you're willing, are you?" There was unfeigned horror in Nick's query. Lonny merely stared, speechless.

"I couldn't if I wanted to," Mrs. Arnold answered, laughing. "Uncle Bentley said that if I didn't wire him to the contrary before Wednesday he would take it for granted that I was willing to have her and would send her with some acquaintances who were leaving for the West that day. He's very capable about excavating ancient ruins, but when it comes to everyday emergencies he gets completely flustered. That airmail letter was held up several days because of a mistake he'd made in the address. So Josephine Joy is arriving on this afternoon's train!"

"You don't mean to stay, do you?" Nick was still incredulous.

"Certainly," his mother replied briskly. "At least until Uncle Bentley comes back to this country. The child has nowhere else to go."

"But a girl!" expostulated Nick. "A city girl—and not even a real relation. How old is she?"

"She must be about eleven."

"Just the worst age!" Nick groaned. "A year younger than me and a year older than Lonny. She'll prob'ly pester us to pieces and upset everything—the way Vespercia Lucille did! And what if we have to leave Riddle Hill?"

"We'll be here until June, at any rate," was his mother's calm rejoinder. "And if we do have to leave then, Josephine Joy can go with us. It's quite improbable that she will be like Vespercia Lucille. But I expect my sons to make it as pleasant as possible for her—under any circumstances."

Vespercia Lucille had roomed with the Arnolds the previous summer while her tourist parents went on an extended mountain trek. She had wept copiously and without cause, had grumbled about everything on the ranch and had demanded incessant attention. As she was the only girl near their own age that the boys had ever come in direct contact with, it was scarcely surprising that Nick was not enthusiastic over a repetition of the experience. But Lonny, as usual, was imagining himself in the other person's place.

How dreadful it would feel, he reflected, to be among strangers so far away from home and not be sure you were welcome—especially if you had no other place to go to. The thought sent him darting upstairs to the north room that was his and Nick's. From his treasure cupboard he took a prized basket of scarlet kinnikinnick berries and spruce cones and carried them to the little south room his mother had made ready for Josephine Joy. They added a welcoming look to the small round stand by the window. He wanted to lay a fire in the fireplace, but Nick called to him, then, to hurry.

* * *

Their battered old car made record time to the fragment of a deserted mining town called Silvercrest. But already the train was tooting around the bend. It had amazingly pompous manners for so insignificant-looking a little train and slowed to a stop with a blustery importance. Nick and his mother surged forward to the vestibule of the one passenger coach. Lonny could see a small person drifting down the aisle.

"Oh, I HOPE she won't be like Vespercia Lucille!" he breathed, standing transfixed by shyness and suspense.

And then she appeared—a slender little figure clad in a dark blue coat with a matching beret from which escaped fluffs of bright brown hair. Her eyes were alert with eager interest as she descended the steps the brakeman arranged for her. Lonny edged nearer as his mother and Nick greeted the little girl.

"I am Mrs. Arnold and this is Nick and this Lonny," she said. "And I'm sure you must be Josephine Joy."

"Just Jo-Joy to all my friends," with a quick little smile.

"Then just Jo-Joy to us, of course," Mrs. Arnold warmly assured her as they turned toward the waiting car.

Well, at least she didn't shake hands all lollapalloozy the way Vespercia Lucille did, was Nick's inner comment.

But Lonny, gazing at her with quickened interest, observed to himself, "There's something sort of tip-toey about her—as if she expected to find a wonderful adventure just around the corner."

As though in answer to his unspoken thought, Jo-Joy turned from an intent survey of the distant summits encircling Silvercrest and exclaimed, "What a perfect place for adventures!"

But not even Jo-Joy could have imagined, then, the surprising adventure that awaited her around the corner of Riddle Hill Ranch.

[To be continued next Monday.]

What Do You Hear and See?

PERHAPS you have heard the story of the naturalist who was walking with his friend through the busy streets of a great city one day. He stopped suddenly and asked: "Do you hear a cricket?"

"Of course not," his friend answered, laughingly. "You could never hear a cricket above all this clang and roar of traffic."

"But I hear a cricket," insisted the naturalist, and turning over a stone he uncovered the insect.

The friend was greatly astonished. "Did you actually hear that cricket chirping above the noise of the street?" he asked.

"Certainly," answered the naturalist, "I spend my time listening to nature, whether I am in the field, the woods or in the city. Everyone hears and sees that for which he is listening and looking."

What a splendid lesson for all of us! Did you ever stop to think what a remarkable world this would be if we were always happy? And a good way to be happy is to hear and see the sort of things that will make for happiness. If we go around with fretful dispositions and downcast faces, this has a tendency to pull our eyes and ears down, too, and we cannot hear and see fine things. But if we are wide awake and looking for something delightful we are bound to run across it.

When someone makes a thoughtless remark about one of our acquaintances we can fail to hear it, and search our minds for something good to say about the absent one. If Annie is unkind enough to make slighting remarks about Mary's faded dress you can recall that it was Mary who gave the new girl at school her apple when she looked so lonesome. Giving that apple meant a lot to Mary who has so few.

Then there is George. Some of the classmates say he thinks he is so clever, but you can remember the time when he said he was going to help John all he could with his lessons. John had moved to so many schools while his father was out of work that he was far behind the class, and it looked as if he might not be able to pass his grade.

One of the very finest lessons we can learn for ourselves is to look for the good in others. For the next month why not try to hear and see the good and beautiful things in our surroundings and in our companions? No doubt you will be so happy and make your associates so happy, too, that you will not want to give up the game after one month but to keep on the rest of your life. It is just like dropping a pebble into a pool. It starts a tiny ripple and that ripple passes its thrill on to the next one it touches until by and by there is a great big circle. L. M.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

And Then She Appeared—a Slender Little Figure Clad in a Dark Blue Coat.

Northern Fires

Out of the northland, clear and keen,
With flame of gold and flicker of green.
The shimmering northern lights arise
To dance across the frosty skies:

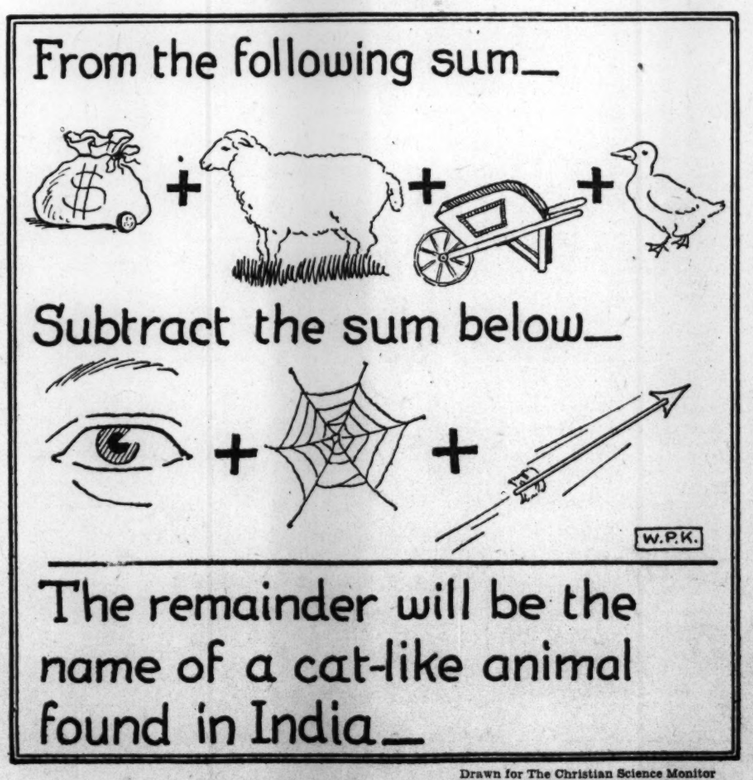
Across the frosty skies to weave
Their charming tales of make-believe;
For kings and castles and gnomes and knights
Appear in the changing northern lights.

Like a swift and silent wind they go,
Like waves of silent sea they flow,
Down—till it seems they quietly brush
The boughs of the sleeping trees: A rush—
And fashioning ribbons and towering spars
They soar away to the nethermost stars!

O, face the north when it's keen and cold,
For there's where watchful eyes
Shall see the flicker of gold and green,
As the northern lights arise!

AILEEN BEAUFORT

Sum Puzzle



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Give Names to the Objects in the Picture, Then Add and Subtract the Letters as Shown.

Red, With Rubber Tires

By J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

IT STOOD in the window of the hardware shop, the little red wagon that Leslie wanted. The best part was the wheels. They were red, too, and had fat rubber tires.

"I wish that I had that red wagon!" said Leslie when he and Mother passed the store. "My old wagon is too small for me, and one of the front wheels gets loose. I do want a wagon that's red, with rubber tires."

Mother looked at the wagon in the window.

"It is a fine wagon," she said.

That afternoon Daddy mowed the lawn and weeded the flower beds. Leslie watched him for a while; then he said, "I can help you, Daddy."

He got his old wooden wagon and gathered up all the weeds and grass that Daddy pulled out. It took several trips, but Leslie went back and forth until the work was done.

On the wall in Leslie's room hung a blackboard where he drew pictures of airplanes and engines and automobiles. When Leslie went to bed that night he looked at the blackboard in surprise. Someone had drawn a picture there of a wheel with a rubber tire.

"What does it mean?" he asked Mother.

"I'd leave the picture on the board and see what happens," said Mother. "You and the little old wagon did good work today, helping Daddy with the lawn."

So Leslie left the picture on the blackboard and waited. There was a place for his old wagon on the back porch, but he did not always put it there. Sometimes he left it on the walk, or on the front porch, or even out in the yard.

But he tried to remember to put it away. One evening he was ready to listen to a story when he thought of the little wagon.

"Please wait just a minute, Mother," he said.

He hurried out and put the wagon in the corner where it belonged. That night there was a second wheel on the blackboard. This must be some sort of happy secret!

Then one day Leslie met Mrs. Bryant, his neighbor, as she got off the bus with her arms full of bundles. There were little bundles that slipped and big bundles that were heavy.

"If you'll set those bundles down and wait, Mrs. Bryant," said Leslie, "I'll get my wagon and help you."

So Mrs. Bryant waited. Leslie came running back with his wagon, loaded in all the bundles, and took them to Mrs. Bryant's door. That night there were three wheels with rubber tires on the blackboard.

"I know what the whole picture will be!" said Leslie to himself.

He was coasting down the hill in front of the house when Danny Bennett came along. Danny lived on the small street back of Leslie's house. There were holes in his shoes, and he had no wagon to play with.

"Want a ride, Danny?" said Leslie. "We'll take turns. You take two rides and then I'll have one."

So Danny rode down hill twice and Leslie rode down once, and they took turns that way for a long time. And there were four wheels on the blackboard that night.

"I wonder," said Leslie, "if that last wheel came because I let Danny ride!"

Next afternoon Leslie's playmate, Albert, called to him.

"I have my wagon out," he said. "Bring yours, and we'll run races."

They were all ready to race when Leslie heard Bobby, the baby boy who lived across the street. He was in the yard, crying, and his mother had no time to play with him because she was baking cake for supper.

"I must see why Bobby's crying," said Leslie.

"Ride! Ride!" called Bobby when he saw Leslie.

"Yes, I'll give you a ride if your mother says I may," said Leslie.

Soon he had Bobby tucked safely into hig wagon and was trotting off with him.

"You can't race with Bobby," said Albert.

"No," said Leslie, "but I can keep Bobby happy."

That evening on the blackboard was a picture of a wagon, a fine big wagon with four rubber-tired wheels; the very nicest wagon that any boy could hope to have. Leslie remembered the fun that Bobby had had that afternoon. Then he knew why that picture had been finished.

Next morning Leslie went out on the porch to get his wagon—and it wasn't there! But in the corner where it had stood was a new wagon, a shiny red wagon with rubber tires.

"It's just the wagon I wanted!" said Leslie, as he hugged Mother.

"When my boy shares his old wagon," said Mother, "and helps others with it, and takes care of it, then it's time that he had a new wagon, one that's red, with rubber tires."

Key to Puzzle

Key to Word Puzzle published March 7:

Cream, cram.	Paste, pate.	Clean, clan.
Stair, stir.	Motor, moor.	Farce, face.

Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

May I take this opportunity to tell you how we are using the flags which are printed each week in the Monitor?

One rainy day my little son, eight years old, found the hours passing very slowly, so we thought of the plan of his drawing a flag 15½ inches by 9¾ inches, placing 48 stars in the field of blue, and numbering each one, beginning from left to right, placing the number in the lower left point of the star. On the back of this flag we pasted the map of the United States. Each week as our flags come to us we find the state on the map, then according to the number we write the name across the star which represents it. We underline the name of the state's flower and the number of the state, on the flag which comes to us; then according to their number paste them in a portfolio. This book is large enough to take three flags to a page.

We are also putting into this portfolio pictures of Lincoln and Washington and other historical characters and interesting items regarding each, as they appear in the Monitor.

As this happy work has unfolded we have added the brief study of each state as it is presented to us each week, thus obtaining a pleasurable acquaintance with our states, geographically and historically.

When we have completed our collection of flags, we shall color them according to the directions given. MRS. H. H. K.

[The state flags are being published in the Children's Corner on Wednesdays.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Maybelle R. (8), Tucson, Ariz.—Especially from Seattle, Wash.
Carolyn Marie DeS. (8), Oil City, Penna.
Mary Alice L. (9), Pembroke, Maine.
Mary Anne O. (9), Carlisle, Ind.—Especially from someone who plays the accordion.
Annie Margaret M. (10), Los Angeles, Calif. (Thank you for sending the verses, Annie.—Ed.).
Inez L. (12), East Machias, Maine.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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STOCKS ARE ACTIVE ON DOWN SIDE

Most Interest Centered in Kreuger & Toll Securities

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The stock market generally remained placid today, despite sharp breaks in the Swedish Match issues, although the undertone was distinctly heavy.

Some 400,000 shares of Kreuger & Toll were sold in the first two hours. The stock opened at 17⅜, off 3⅛, then recovered a fraction. International Match preferred dropped 6 to 11½, then rallied a couple of points.

The market withstood early selling of Kreuger issues fairly well until mid-afternoon, when active liquidation of the rails weakened the entire list. Eastman Kodak broke 8 points on news of the passing of George Eastman, and Santa Fe Railroad broke more than 5.

Issues off 3 or more included United States Steel, Acerican Can, and American Telephone.

Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares, to which Kreuger & Toll contributed a substantial portion. The closing tone was weak.

The large-scale liquidation of Kreuger & Toll, brokers pointed out, reflected the fact that the New York market appeared to be the only one of the several world markets in which the issue is traded, able to absorb the large-scale selling. The opening of 150,000 shares at 17⅜ was not agreed until an hour after the opening gong, and in point of number of shares, it was the largest opening in any issue in the history of the stock exchange.

Foreign Developments

The large plurality polled by President von Hindenburg in the German elections was regarded as constructive in Wall Street, but was somewhat overshadowed by the Kreuger affair. On the whole, the effects of the Kreuger situation were expected in Wall Street to have little more than a psychological effect here, since the Kreuger short term obligations here are understood to be only about $9,000,000.

Some quarters in Wall Street expressed the view that this market can no longer be dominated by foreign developments, and that the first sign of real improvement in general business will be accompanied by a gratifying response in securities. Trade and business reports, however, still failed to provide stimulus. The publication, Steel, said ingot output was virtually unchanged, but producers look for a "break" shortly. U. S. Steel's pamphlet report pointed out that 1931 production was so far under the average of the last 10 years that pent-up demand should eventually begin to be felt.

The money market showed a somewhat easy undertone. The quarterly government financing tomorrow is expected to result in a government overdraft at the banks of some $100,000,000, which puts that much extra into the money market.

Bond Market Drops

With the exception of United States Government issues, most of which ruled steady to firm, declining tendencies were displayed in the bond market today.

A spectacular drop in loans of Kreuger & Toll, International Match, Sweden and Denmark unsettled most of the corporate mortgage sections as well as the foreign list.

Kreuger & Toll 5s, with warrants, sank 18½ points at one time. International match 5s lost 10 and the convertible 5s, 11, while Denmark 4½, Swedish 5½s and International Telephone debenture 5s gave up from 3 to around 4 points.

The foreign department generally showed a mixed trend. The Argentines, all of which last week reached new high levels for the year, weakened perceptibly. Some loans of Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Norway and Uruguay were from fractions to more than 2 points lower. At the same time German obligations hardened as did those of Britain and Japan.

There was little vitality in the transportation group, a number of carrier bonds losing from fractions to 2 points. The low-priced speculative issues especially were under pressure.

The utilities and industrials moved uncertainly. Postal Telegraph 5s, one of the International Telephone companies, declined only moderately. Kreuger & Toll was interested to a considerable extent in International Telephone. American Telephone however, maintained a firm tone. American Smelting 5s and Chile Copper 5s exhibited resistance.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar.14	Last Mar.12
10	Allied Kid	45	45	45	
1580	Am T&T	128	124¾	124¾	128¾
135	Amoskeag	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
80	Big Sheaf	16	16	16	
10	Bos El	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
20	B&M D sta	24	24	24	
70	B&M pr pf	44¼	44	44	
40	Cal & Hec	3	3	3	
40	Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	East SS	8½	8½	8½	
6	E G&Fuel	8	8	8	
5	E G&F pf	60	60	60	
5	E G&F pr pf	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	
70	E Mass pf	5½	5	5	
119	Edison Elec	195	193	193	194
100	Em Asso	9	8½	8½	9
105	First Nat S	50¾	50¼	50¼	
50	Gen Capital	20½	20½	20½	20½
65	Hygrade	21¼	20	20	
400	Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	
190	Nash	16⅜	15½	16¼	16⅜
12	Nat Leather	.26	.26	.26	
157	NE Tel	108	107¼	107¼	108
10	Pocahontas	7½	7½	7½	
100	Quincy Min	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
530	Shawmut	7¼	7	7	7¼
320	Stone Web	13½	12⅜	12⅜	13¾
60	Swift & Co	18	18	18	18
45	Torrington	31½	31	31	31
150	Uni Found	1¾	1¾	1¾	
551	Uni Shoe	40⅝	39½	39½	40¼
190	War Bros	5¼	4⅞	5¼	
10	Warren (SD)	10½	10½	10½	10½
160	Westfield	14	13¾	13¾	

BONDS

$1000	E Mass 4½s	31½	31½	31½	

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS EARNINGS

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, Saco-Lowell Shops reports an operating profit of $121,611, but a total loss for the year xof $485,951, after $259,888 interest charge, $291,251 depreciation, and $56,423 idle plant expense. This compares with a loss after all charges of $890,340 in 1930, and a net profit of $1,094,034 in 1929.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE PROFIT

Arnold Constable Corporation had a net profit of $161,798 for the year ended Jan. 31, equivalent to 48 cents a share. In the preceding year the company reported a net loss of $562,222.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar.14	Mar.12
3	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	2⅛	2	2	2¼
6¼	5	..	Abitibi pf	100	8	8	8	8
53⅜	33¼	..	Adams Express	1200	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛
29¾	24	2	Adams Millis	100	28¾	28	28	28⅛
12	10⅜	1	Addressograph	200	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
3⅛	2⅜	..	Advance Rumely	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
16⅛	12⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1300	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	15
61⅞	46	4½	Air Reduction	8100	59¼	56¼	56¼	58⅜
16⅜	17⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	100	15¼	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
3⅛	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
7⅜	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4	4	4	4⅛
6½	3⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
88¾	62¼	6‡	Allied Chem	11100	81⅜	78⅛	78⅜	82⅛
117½	108	7	Allied Chem pf	100	117½	117½	117½	117½
13⅜	10½	2.50	Allis Chalmers	400	11	10⅛	10⅛	11
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	6¼	6	6	6½
18½	12½	..	Am Bank Note	400	15⅜	15	15	15½
47	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	45	43⅜	43⅜	..
73½	54½	5†	Am Can	14000	69⅝	66⅝	67½	69½
129	117¾	7	Am Can pf	100	129	126	129	..
8½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7⅞	7½	7½	..
37¾	25	7	Am Cai & F pf	20	38	36½	36½	37⅝
6	5	..	Am Colortype	200	5	5	5	..
9½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	12100	9¾	8¾	9⅜	8⅞
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	1200	6½	6	6	6⅜
33	19	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	16	15½	16	15½
38½	21¾	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	20	19¼	19¼	19½
17¾	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11¾	10⅝	11½	10⅝
6	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
2⅞	1⅝	..	Am Hide & L	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
12	9	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
20¼	19	2	Am Ice	100	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	20
8½	5	..	Am International	1200	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7½
9¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
44⅜	36¼	7	Am Loco pf	300	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	100	15⅜	14½	14½	15½
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	50	50	50	50½
49¾	38⅛	5	Am P&L pf A	100	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	42½
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	1000	7	6¾	6¾	7
15	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	11¼	10⅜	10½	11⅛
18⅝	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	14⅞	14½	14⅝	15¼
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1¼	⅛	..	Am Solvents pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
8⅝	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7
80	69	7	Am Steel F pf	10	71½	71½	71½	..
36¼	33¼	2½‡	Am Stores	200	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	..
39¼	21⅜	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	25⅛	24⅛	25½	24¾
137⅛	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	16400	128	124½	124½	128½
25	19¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	23	23	23	..
70	45	7	Am Type F pf	10	47	47	47	..
33⅞	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	31¼	30	30⅛	30⅝
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	100	4	4	4	..
30⅛	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	27½	26	26	27½
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	9¾	9½	9¾	10⅛
9	6	..	Anaconda Wire	100	6⅝	6½	6½	..
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	42½	42¼	42½	..
1⅜	1	..	Armour Ill A	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	1300	1	1	1	..
12⅝	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1400	82½	77	78¾	82½
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	100	28	28	28	29⅛
12½	11	1	Atl Refining	1400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	12
151⅛	83⅜	8a	Auburn Auto	24200	99¾	90	93	99¼
16	14⅛	1½	Austin Nichols A	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
2	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞

—C—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	90	20½	20½	20½	..
21⅜	12⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	11100	16⅜	14¼	14⅞	17
4⅝	2⅞	4	Balt & Ohio pf	3100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
36	30	6½	*Barker Bros pf	20	30	30	30	..
5⅞	4	1	Barnsdall A	400	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅞
43½	34⅛	4	*Beatrice Cream	700	36¾	35⅛	35⅛	38
43	39½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	44¾	43½	43½	..
18¾	13⅛	.40	Bendix Aviation	1400	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅜
24⅞	14½	2	Best & Co	200	22	21⅛	21⅛	22⅛
24⅞	15⅛	2	Bethlehem Steel	3500	21¼	20¼	20½	21⅜
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	100	59½	58	59½	58
22¼	15⅜	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15½
51¼	48	5*	Bon Ami A	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
42½	34	3*	Borden	2300	40½	39¼	39½	40¾
12⅞	3	1	Borg Warner	2400	11½	11	11	11⅜
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	100	10⅜	10	10	10¼
49⅞	30¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	2100	48⅜	46	46	47⅜
78⅜	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	73⅜	73½	73½	..
57½	16½	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	55	54	54	..
2	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
2	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
78	70	7	Bucyrus 2 pf	10	70	67	67	..
8⅛	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	100	6⅞	6½	6½	..
11⅞	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
27⅜	23¼	..	Bullard	100	5½	5½	5½	..
20	8½	..	Burns Bros pf	10	8	7¼	7¼	7½
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	1800	11½	11	11	11¾
62	50	7	Bush Terminal	10	60	60	60	..
85	72	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	81	81	81	..
4⅜	3⅛	..	Butterick	100	4	4	4	..
19	10½	..	Byers	1100	16⅞	15⅛	15⅝	17¼

—C—

4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
7⅛	5⅜	..	Campbell W&C	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7100	16½	15⅛	15¾	14⅞
6⅛	4⅛	..	Capital Admin	100	5½	5½	5½	..
43⅜	26¼	..	Case Threshg	26200	38⅞	34¼	35½	37⅞
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	11	10⅜	10⅞	10⅛
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1300	11½	11¼	11¼	12¼
2⅜	2⅛	..	Certain-Teed	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞
7	3¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	600	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
31½	21⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	22¼	20⅜	20⅝	22⅛
20⅜	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	500	16	15	15	16½
4⅜	3	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	..
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	11¾	11	11	..
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3¼	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	300	9	8¼	8¼	8⅜
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	18	18	18	18½
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	10½	10	10	10⅜
14½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	15½	15½	15½	..
14	10	2	Chi Yellow Cab	50	11¼	11¼	11¼	14
7⅛	5	..	Childs Company	200	5½	5¼	5¼	..
15¾	10½	1	Chrysler	5400	12	11¾	11½	12
23½	25⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	26½	26¾	26⅝	26⅞
65	63	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	65	65	65	..
21⅜	9⅜	..	City Stores	300	1	1	1	..
22	15½	2	Clett Peabody	100	20	20	20	..
31½	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	500	30	29¾	29¾	30
95	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	300	9½	8⅞	8⅝	9⅝
12⅜	7¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
16⅛	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	10300	14¾	13¾	14⅛	14¾
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	2400	39	35	36	38¾
68⅞	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	..
27⅜	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	24	23½	23½	24
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	73½	73½	73½	..
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	3600	9⅜	8¼	8⅜	9¼
4⅞	3½	.30	Conmwlth & So	4600	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	1100	10	9⅜	9⅜	10⅜
5⅜	3⅝	4	Consol Film Ind	400	4	4	4	3⅞
68⅝	54⅞	4	Consol Gas	5900	65¾	63⅛	63⅝	66
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅜
⅜	⅜	..	Consol Textile	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
47¾	40	.8*	Cont Baking pf	100	45¾	45	45	47¾
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1400	39	38⅛	38¼	39¾
25¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	23½	23½	23½	24¼
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	1300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	2300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
47¾	37	.3	Corn Products	1400	46¼	45	45	45⅜
129½	125	7	Corn Prod pf	30	127	127	127	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Coty	900	3⅜	3⅛	3½	..
23	20	2‡	Cream of Wheat	400	22	22	22	..
19	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
49⅝	37½	7	Crucible Steel pf	50	39⅝	39	39	40
35½	20	4	Cudahy Packing	200	34½	34½	34½	35
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	2300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..

—D—

5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
13¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	500	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	400	78½	77	77	..
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	400	19¼	18¾	18¾	..
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	100	108	108	108	108½
15⅜	12½	1	Diamond Match	1900	15¼	14¾	14⅞	15⅝
11⅝	7½	1	Dome Mines	1200	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	17
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
23	19⅝	3½	Dresser A	500	21⅜	20	20	..
12¼	10¼	2	Dresser B	200	11	11	11	11⅛
59¾	46⅜	4	Du Pont de Nem	7700	55¼	53¼	53⅜	55⅜
104½	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	103½	103½	103½	104
10⅛	9¾	1	Duplan Silk	600	10	10	10	..

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	2400	81	73¼	74¾	81¼
8	4⅜	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
32¾	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	69300	30½	29⅜	29¾	30⅝
10¾	9⅝	7	Elec Auto L pf	160	99¾	97	99¾	..
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	300	2	1¾	1¾	2
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15⅜	10⅛	1	Elec Pow&Lt	7100	13¼	12½	12⅜	13⅜
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	54	52½	54	53⅜
55½	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	48½
33¼	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	500	30½	29¾	29¾	..
36⅛	25½	3	Endicott Johnson	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
56½	46	5½	Enginrs PS 5½ pf	100	56	56	56	..
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Big	100	18	18	18	..
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	400	8¼	8	8	..
5	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4	4	4	..

—F—

5¾	4	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	4	4	4	..
22	17	1½‡	*Fed Lt & Hrac	100	20	20	20	..
8¾	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	1100	9¾	8	9¾	8¼
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe In	300	25	25	25	25⅞
15⅜	12	1	Firestone T & R	500	12⅝	12½	12½	12½
56	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	600	56	55	55	..
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	41	50	50	50
⅛	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber		⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
7½	4	..	Follansbee B	100	6	6	6	6⅜
8	8	1	Food Mach	100	8	8	8	..
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
3⅜	2⅜	..	Fox Film A	1200	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅝
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	100	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18

—G—

35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	33⅜	31½	31⅝	34
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	900	12¼	11½	11½	12⅛
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	1700	18¼	17½	17½	18
105⅜	97	8	Gen Baking pf	400	100	105½	105	105
26⅛	17¾	1	Gen Electric	14600	21¼	20⅜	20½	21⅜
11¾	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	2600	38⅞	38	38⅜	39¼
2¾	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
24¾	17	6	Gen G & E cv pf	4200	18	18	18	..
88	86	6	*Gen Mills pf	200	87½	87½	87½	..
24⅜	19½	2	Gen Motors	29900	20⅝	20	20⅛	20¾
87	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	85	85	85	87
9	6	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	7	7	7	..
60	44	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	56	56	56	..
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	400	4	4	4	4
28⅜	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	400	24¾	24	24	25¼
1⅛	¾	..	Gen Realty	900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
16⅛	12¼	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	15½	15½	15½	..
1⅜	⅞	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	9	9	9	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	1400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	14600	22	20½	20⅝	22½
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	500	65½	64¼	64¼	66
7	4¾	..	Glidden	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
6½	5⅛	..	Globe (Adolf)	500	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
19⅜	16	1.60	Gold Dust	4800	18⅞	17⅜	18	18⅝
5⅝	3⅞	..	Goodrich	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
18¾	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1600	17	16¼	16¼	17¼
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	11	11	11	11
1	1	..	Gould Coupler A	300	1	1	1	..
4⅜	2¾	..	Graham Paige	500	3	2½	3	..
7¾	5½	.50	Granby	100	6	6	6	..
3	1	..	Grard-Sil Stores	1200	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅝
9¾	6⅝	..	Grand Union	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
30¼	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	300	29⅜	28½	28½	..
25	16⅛	2	Great Nor pf	900	19¾	18½	18⅝	20
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	800	12½	12	12	12⅜
6½	4¾	..	Great West Sug	200	4¾	4½	4½	4⅞
1⅜	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2600	1½	1	1⅛	1⅛

—H—

2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
70	65	7	Hanna (MA) pf	100	66	66	66	..
1⅞	⅞	..	Hartman Corp B	100	1½	1½	1½	..
83	73½	6	Hershey Choc	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	..
1	½	..	Hershey Choc pf	100	80	80	80	81
10	5	..	Hollander	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
11⅞	10½	1	Holland Furnace	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
130¼	110	7.80†	Homestake M	600	128	125¼	128	..
4	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
24⅜	16⅛	..	Houston Oil	1400	21½	20	20	22
11⅞	3½	..	Houston Oil new	3100	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
57½	55⅛	4.20

UNITED STATES STEEL REPORT FOR YEAR 1931

Earns $3.62 on Preferred Stock—Average Prices Are Lower

United States Steel Corporation has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931.

Net profit after interest, depreciation, depletion and taxes, but exclusive of inventory price adjustments at Dec. 31, amounting to $5,395,996, charged to reserves, was $13,038,141, equivalent to $3.62 a share on 3,602,811 shares of $7 preferred stock. This compares with net profit in 1930 of $104,421,571 after all charges, equal after preferred dividends to $9.18 a share on 8,627,657 average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Deficit after preferred and common dividends was $49,165,485, as compared with surplus in 1930 of $18,836,097. Surplus adjustments, including $694,565 appropriation for reserve to cover conversion to United States dollar value at Dec. 31, 1931, of net current assets of foreign subsidiary companies, brought balance of earned undivided surplus as of Dec. 31, 1931, to $421,837,191, compared with $471,782,759 at the close of 1930.

Production Declines

The report says that subsidiary companies operated during the first quarter of the year at 50 per cent of capacity, but thereafter there was a steady decline month to month reaching in December the extreme low figure of 24 per cent. The average for the year was 38 per cent, compared with an average of 65.6 per cent in 1930. In the final 1930 quarter, output was 47.9 per cent of capacity and in December (low point for year), 43.7 per cent.

Net deficit in 1931 after bond interest, but before $19,341,659 special-income receipts including profits from property sold, etc., was $6,303,518. In 1930, net income before $10,901,560 special income receipts was $93,520,015.

Total earnings before depreciation, depletion, interest, etc., in 1931 were $46,484,000, each succeeding quarter during the year showing a decline to $4,020,548 in the final quarter, contrasted with $23,038,230 in the like 1930 quarter, which was the lowest quarter of that year.

Average Prices Lower

Average price received for the total tonnage of rolled and other finished-steel products shipped netted on domestic shipments $4.60 less a ton than the average received a ton for an equal tonnage of similar products, respectively, shipped in 1930.

Average price received on export shipments was $2.84 a ton less than the price obtained in the preceding year. Average price received for domestic and export tannage combined was $4.48 less a ton than in 1930.

Current assets as of Dec. 31 last, were $494,532,808, of which cash totaled $75,239,562. Current liabilities totaled $63,881,148, leaving working capital of $430,651,660, compared with $518,817,408 at the close of 1930.

Dividend Prospects

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, made public today, interested Wall Street chiefly by throwing light on dividend prospects.

In January, the directors ordered a disbursement to common stockholders of 50 cents a share, based on the final quarter of 1931, and warned that further dividends on the common would require improved earnings.

The first quarter of 1932 is now nearing a close, and the corporation's ingot output has shown but slight improvement from the low level of 24 per cent of capacity reached in December. The biggest steel maker's backlog of unfilled orders at the end of February fell to the lowest volume since 1904.

Directors will meet April 26 to consider dividend disbursements based on this quarter's results. Prospects for a further distribution to common stockholders, it is widely felt in Wall Street, are anything but bright. If the dividend is omitted, it will be the first time since 1915.

Balance Sheet

Of particular interest in the corporation's annual balance sheet, is the cash item. As of Dec. 31, this totaled $150,806,329, a reduction from a year previously of about $47,000,000, or roughly equivalent to the $49,000,000 deficit incurred by the maintenance of dividends during 1931, when nothing was earned from operations.

The corporation is understood in high banking quarters to adhere to the theory that it should never permit its cash account to drop below $100,000,000. Therefore, there was a leeway of about $50,000,000 at the start of the current quarter. Quarterly dividends on the preferred stock amount to $6,304,919, which must come ahead of the common stock. Another quarterly dividend of 50c on the common would amount to $4,351,626.

Wall Street feels that the directors may be extremely hesitant to reduce surplus further for the sake of common stockholders, without some very clear indication of business improvement.

A brisk spring upturn, such as might convince the directors of a definite turn in the business cycle, might cause them to take a liberal attitude toward dividends.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Consols for money today were 58⅜, DeBeers 3½ and Rand Mines 7⅛. Money was 1⅞ per cent and discount rates on short bills 2⅝@2⅜ per cent and three months bills 2⅝@2⅜ per cent.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CORP.

California Petroleum Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss of $712,048 after taxes, intangible development costs, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net profit of $3,118,702 in 1930.

SOUTHERN COLORADO POWER

CHICAGO, March 14—Preliminary report of Southern Colorado Power Company (controlled by Standard Gas & Electric Company) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931 shows profit of $517,773 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with profit of $517,773 in 1930. Gross was $2,165,078, compared with $2,270,668 in preceding year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Ab Straus 5½s '43	83¼	83¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31½	31⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	37½	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	27¾	27¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	88½	88½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40¾	40½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	60¼	60
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	90½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	101
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104½	104⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102½	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100¼	100
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104⅛	103⅞
Amer Type Founders 6 '40	85⅛	85½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	94	94
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	12	11⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	25	25
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76½	76½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	66¼	65⅞
Armstrong Cork 3s '60	87⅜	87⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stm	84½	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89⅝	89⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92⅜	92⅜
Atlanta & Birm 4s '33	17½	17½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80	80
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	80	80
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	91¾	91¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85½	85⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	84⅛	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	53	52
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76	76
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	94½	94⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	70	68
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	77½	77½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103¾	103⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	102
Boston NY 4s	97½	97½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	75	73
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	13	10
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90½	90
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	78	78
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	98	98
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	56	56
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	83	83
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	67½	67½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	5	5
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81½	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81½	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81½	81
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	80	80
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	87¾
Can North 4½s '35	87¾	87¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	92¼	92¼
Can North deb 7s '40	101½	101⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	98½	98½
Can Pacific 5s '54	67½	67½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	82	82
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	31¾	31¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	75⅜	75
Certainteed 5½s '48	94	94
Ches Corp 5s '47	41½	41½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	61	61
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	84	84
Ches & O con 5s '39	90⅝	90
Ches & O 4½s B	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	83½	83½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	89¾	89⅞
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	99⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	52	52
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	37½	37¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	9	9
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	36½	36
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	42	41⅞
Chicago & New deb 5s '33	31½	30½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	84⅛	84⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	42¾	42¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	64½	64½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	56	56
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	39	39
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	42	42
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	99	99
Childs Co 5s '43	72	72
Chile Copper 5s '47	61	62
Cin Gas & Elec 4½s '68 A	60	60
Cin Un T 5½s ret	91½	91½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98⅜	98⅜
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	71¾	71
Colonial Oil 6s '38	82	82
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	40	40
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	91½	91½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	82¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	22	22
Con Gas 4½s '51	93½	95¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	31	31
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	81	81
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24½	22¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	41¾	41¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	86⅛	86⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s 3/6	64½	64½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	31	31
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94	94
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84½	83½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95¾	95⅝
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73	72½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	41	40½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	41	40¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	57	57
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	55	55
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	102
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	99¾	33⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	15	11
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	44¾	44
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	74	74
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	81	81
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98½	96
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	71	71
Great Northern 7s '36 A	73	73
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	95¾	95
Houston Oil 5½s '40	37	37
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	64⅝	61¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	64	63½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	98¾	98¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	100½	100¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	50¼	50⅛
Ill Central 6½s '36	39¾	38½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	44	43¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97½	97
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50	49¼
Inter Mtach 5s cv rets '41	43¾	39
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	41½	38
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	56⅞	56⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sfa '68	56⅜	56⅛
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	77½	77
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63½	63
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	56¾	56
Int Paper 6s '55	34½	32
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	41	41
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	26	26
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40	38
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	49	48¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	45	45½
Kan City P&S&Mem 4s '36	62	62
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	65¾	65¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	61⅝	61⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	84	84
Lack Steel con 5s '50	86	86
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	71¾	71¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	71¾	71¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	11¼	11¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	54	53
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s '2003	56¼	56¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	88½	88¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	47¾	47½
L&N uni 4s '40	97¾	97¾
L&N rfg 4½s C '2003	88	88
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	75⅛	75⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	84	84
Marion Steam S 6s	41	41
Metro Edison 4½s '68	33½	33½
Metro Water 5½s '50	83⅜	83⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	47½	47½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	96½	96½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s A '57	91½	91½
Min StP&SSM 4½s '49	90½	90½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	25⅜	25⅜
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	47	47
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	74½	74½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	65½	65½
Mo Pac III Ext	76⅞	76⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	80	80
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	29½	29
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	49	48
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	47½	45¾
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	47½	47
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	46¼	45¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	33¼	32½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	22	22
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94⅞	94⅜
Nat Steel 5s '56	94¼	94⅛
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	79½	79¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	97	97
New Eng T&T 5½s B '61	79½	79¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	97	97
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	103⅝	103
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	79⅝	79⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	79¼	79¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	35	34
N O T & M 5s C	36	36
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	33	33
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	75	75
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	77¼	77⅛
NYC&HR 4½s A '34	91½	91⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	70	70
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	69⅝	69½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	76	75¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91	91
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38½	37¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	42½	41¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	69	67
NY GEL&P pur m 4s '40	39¼	39¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	94½	94½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	59	57¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	73	72¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	93½	92½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	53¾	52¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96	96
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	99¾	99¾
Norf Southern rfg A '61	50¼	50¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	17⅝	17⅝
North Am Co 5s '61	92	92
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	87¼	86¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	61	61
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80¼	80
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	88½	88½
Otis Steel 6½s	105¾	105¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	43½	43½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	81½	81¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	71½	71½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	41½	41¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	89½	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89⅝	89⅜
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	71½	71½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	97½	97½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	83½	83½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	78¼	78¼
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86½	86
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	54¼	54⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	58½	57¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89¾	89
Phil & Reae C&I 5s '73	91½	91½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	65	64
Phil Railway 4s '37	46¼	46
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62¾	62¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	37	37
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91¼	91¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	76	73½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	71¾	71⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	61	50
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	54¼	54¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	52	52
Rock I ArkLou 4½s '34	86½	85½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	29½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	23½	22⅝
St Louis SW con 4s '32	87	86
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	50	50
StP M&M 4½s '33	97½	97⅛
StP M&M con 4s '33	96¾	96⅞
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '52	85	83½
Seabd A L 6s ct	5	4¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	2½	2½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	75¼	75¼
Shell Union 5s '47	70¾	70¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70⅜	70⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89	88¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	93¼
Smith A O 6½s '38	98	98
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¾	100½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	88¾	88
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	69	69
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	65⅛	65
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	82½	82½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	43½	43½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93	92½
Texas Corp 5s '44	102	101⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	80¼	80
Third Ave adj 5s '60	47½	47½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	38	38
Union El L&P rfg 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Union El L&P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83	83
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	85¾	85
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37½	37½
Utah Pow & Lt 8s '44	44	43½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	86¾	86¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	39	38½
Vanadium 5s '41	40½	40
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	61	60
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	50	50
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	102	102
Warren Bros 6s '41	31½	31½
Western Maryland 4s '52	42½	42¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	63	63¾
Western Pacific 6s B '46	47	47
Western Union R E 4½s '50	74½	74
Western Union 5s '51	67⅝	67½
Western Union 6½s '36	94	94
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	67	66⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	61½	61½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	88	85
Youngstown Sheet 's B '70	71	70¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar 14	Mar 12
3½s '47	99.1	98.30	99.1	99
1st 4¼s '47	100.10	100.8	100.10	100.10
4th 4¼s '38	100.20	100.18	100.20	100.18
US 3s '55	99.16	99.10	99.13	99.13
US 3½s '43 Mar	96	95.24	95.24	95.20
US 3½s '43 June	96	95.24	95.24	95.23
US 4s '54	101	97.30	97.30	97.20
US 4¼s '52	103	102.24	100.27	100.25
		102.29	103	103.1

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	41	40¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	50	50
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	11	9⅝
Antioquia 7s B '45	11	9⅝
Antwerp 5s '58	73	72¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	67	67
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	57¾	55
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	68⅞	64¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	65	65
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	65	65
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	65¼	65
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	65¾	64¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	65⅜	64⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	66¼	66⅜
Australia 4½s '56	52	52
Australia 5s '55	59	58
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	57½	57½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	93	92¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	38	38
Belgium (King) 6s '55	37½	36¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	88¼	88¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100	100
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27½	27
Berlin Elec 6s '55	32½	31
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	31	30
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	57⅜	57⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	17	13
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	101⅞	101⅞
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	24	24
Brisbane 6s '50	49½	49
Budapest (City) 6s '62	51½	51½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	21½	21
Bulgaria 7s '67	35⅞	35½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	20¾	18⅛
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	36¼	34½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	80½	80½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	96¼	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13⅜	13⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13	13
Chilean Loan 7s '60	14	13⅞
Christiana (City) 6s '54	12½	12½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	75	75
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	22	22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25¼	25¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	25	25
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	66⅞	65
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	68	67¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	71	70
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	31¼	30½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	40½	40½
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04	34¾	34
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	89	89
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	74½	74½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	12	12
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99	99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68¾	63
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	80	80
Denmark (King) 6s '32	80½	80¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	47	47
Duke Price Power 8s '66	79¾	78
Dutch El 6s '47	90½	90
Dutch Stl 5s '62	85½	85½
Finland 5½s '58	51	51
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	55	55
Frankfort 6½s '53	52	52
French (Rep) 7s '49	27¾	27½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115¾	115¼
German 7s '49	116⅜	116⅛
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	63¾	63¾
German Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	40	40
German Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37⅞	37⅞
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	36	36
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	28	28
Germ El Pow 6½s '48	37	36⅞
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	40	40
Greek 6s '68	42¼	41¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	36	36
Hansa 6s '39 ww	66	66
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	19	19
Helsingfors 6½s '60	34¼	34
Hungary Mun 7s '46	49¾	49¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	22¾	22½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	24	23½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	77¼	77¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	71	70½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90	89¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '53	47¾	47½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	70¼	70¼
Karstadt 6s '43	41½	41¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	21	21
Milan (City) 6½s '52	36	36
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	67½	67
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	12	12
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	79¾	79¾
New South Wales 5s '58	26¼	26
Nord Rys 6½s '50	53½	53
North German Lloyd 6s '47	102	101¾
Norway (City) 5s '63	34¼	34¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	73	72¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	81	80
Norway (King) 6s '52	81	80
Nuremberg 6s '52	81	80
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	58	58
Oslo (City) 6s '55	75	75
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	60¾	60¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96	94
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6¼	6
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	63	61¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	95	95
Prussia 6s '52	31¾	31½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	30¼	30¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	35⅜	35⅛
Ruhr '48	31	31
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '33	24	24
Rio G du Sul (State) 6s '68	11½	11
Rome (City) 6½s '52	9	9
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	69½	69
Saumania 7s '59	73¾	73½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	48	47
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	44¾	44¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	63½	62
Saxon State 6½s '46	47	47
Saxon State 6½s '51	27¼	26
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	41½	41½
Siemens 6½s '51	43½	43¼
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	55¼	54
Soissons (City) 6s '36	25	25
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	101	101
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	39¼	39
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	88½	85¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	98¼	98¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	55½	55½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	57	57
Tyrol 7½s '35	33	32½
U K Gt Br & I '37	48	48
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	98¼	98
Uni Stl 6½s	21	21
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	24¼	23¾
Warsaw 7s '58	33½	33
Westphalia El 6s '53	45	45
	25¼	25¼

MUNICIPAL BOND STATISTICS

The municipal bond department of Jackson & Curtis, members of the New York Stock Exchange, has prepared for distribution a booklet embracing vital facts and figures bearing upon the financial standing of the principal Massachusetts cities and towns. The data contained in this booklet allow the investor to obtain in summary form the financial picture of Massachusetts cities and towns whose obligations he holds or contemplates purchasing.

Gains Reported In Various Districts

BESIDES the fact that American money conditions have shown distinct improvement, that hoarding is on the wane and bank failures are decreasing, certain other factors of a stimulating nature are becoming discernible. The boot and shoe industry of New England is active, and irregular gains are shown in the textile industry. Spring hardware sales are reported to be 5 to 10 per cent above last year at the corresponding time.

There are numerous indications of a better feeling on the Pacific coast. Shoe manufacturers around St. Louis report good sales. Slight gains have taken place in steel operations in Cleveland, Youngstown, and Pittsburgh. In Texas construction is beginning to show expansion, and the same thing is holding true in Georgia, where the American Legion campaign against unemployment is bearing fruit. At Philadelphia, the municipality and the Pennsylvania Railroad are proceeding with extensive improvements, such as road, bridge construction and subway work.

Deficit Is Shown By Westinghouse Electric in 1931

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14—The results of the operations of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. for 1931 reflect the rate of business which was current last year throughout the country. Sales billed by Westinghouse and its manufacturing subsidiaries, for 1931, were $115,393,082, compared with $180,223,579 for 1930 and $216,364,588 for 1929.

Orders received by the company and its manufacturing subsidiaries during 1931 totaled $128,014,820, a decrease of $42,295,447, or 24 per cent from 1930, and a decrease of 46 per cent from 1929. Because of certain orders for large equipment, notably electric locomotives for the Pennsylvania Railroad electrification, the value of unfilled orders on hand at Dec. 31, 1931, was $40,024,390, compared with $40,208,181 at the end of 1930 and $62,025,399 at the end of 1929.

In the annual report for 1931, just mailed to stockholders, A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board, and F. A. Merrick, president, explaining the financial results say in part:

"Operations of the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, resulted in a loss of $3,655,659. This compares with a net income for the year 1930 of $11,881,705.

Inventories Dec. 31, 1931 were $44,180,682 compared with $49,036,162 at the end of 1930 and $66,376,402 at the end of 1929.

"The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1931, shows: Cash and United States and other marketable securities totaling $32,147,727, compared with $$32,622,734 at Dec. 31, 1930. Current assets amounted to $100,522,486 and current liabilities to $7,368,011, indicating a net working capital of $93,154,475 and a ratio of 13.6 to 1. This compares with Dec. 31, 1930, as follows: Current assets, $115,104,126; current liabilities $15,186,858; working capital, $99,917,267; and a ratio of 7.5 to 1.

STATE EXPENDS $15.04 PER CAPITA IN WASHINGTON

Increase of 300 Per Cent Shown in 12 Years by Census Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Operation and maintenance of general departments of Washington State government cost $15.04 per capita for the year ending March 31, 1930, according to Bureau of Census figures just announced.

The total figure was $23,351,759 and the per capita cost was figured on a population of 1,553,000.

The 1929 per capita for operation and maintenance was $15.09 as compared with $5.28 in 1917, showing a 200 per cent increase in 12 years.

The interest on debt in 1930 amounted to $732,132 and outlays for permanent improvements totaled $11,655,439. The total payments, therefore, for operation and maintenance of general departments, interests and outlays were $35,739,330, according to the report.

Of this amount $163,515 represents payments by one state department or enterprise to another department on account of services. The totals include all payments for the year, whether made from current revenues or from proceeds of bond issues.

Of the governmental costs reported above, $14,154,080 was for highways, $3,684,399 for maintenance and $10,469,681 for construction.

The total revenue receipts were $40,377,810, or $26 per capita. This was $16,293,919 more than the total payments of the year, exclusive of the payments including those for permanent improvements. This excess of revenue receipts is reflected in reduction of debt; also in purchase of investments and increased cash balances, not shown in this summary. Of the total revenue receipts, $163,515 represents receipts from a state department or enterprise on account of services.

The increase in the amount of property and special taxes collected was 84.3 per cent from 1917 to 1930 and 2.6 per cent from 1929 to 1930. The per capita of property and special taxes collected was $9.38 in 1930, $9.27 in 1929 and $6.10 in 1917.

The fixed debt outstanding March 31, 1930, was $13,400,289. The net indebtedness (funded or fixed debt less sinking fund assets) was $11,513,331 or $7.41 per capita. In 1929, the per capita net debt was $7.95 and in 1917, $0.52.

The assessed valuation of property in Washington State subject to ad valorem taxation was $1,253,051,664; the amount of state taxes levied was $13,873,785; and the per capita levy, $8.93. In 1929, the per capita levy was $9.02 and in 1917, $5.27.

New Mexico Gets Valuable Lesson In Wise Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—Thrift in government is one of the valuable lessons 1932 is teaching in New Mexico. From the Governor to the smallest taxpayer the people of the State are showing a growing interest in the wise expenditure of public monies. This interest presages an efficient use of public budgets and a sound financial government for the State in the future.

Gov. Arthur Seligman, in a letter sent to all state, county and city officers, has urged the greatest possible economy in public expenditures.

Coincident with Governor Seligman's letter is the statement of Mr. Rupert F. Asplund, director of the Taxpayers' Association, that 14 counties already have organized as county units of the association to study their tax problems. These taxpayers have come to realize that watching how their taxes are spent is as important as watching their personal expenditures.

The Taxpayers' Association has been in operation 17 years. It is largely through its constructive efforts that the State has modern methods in its tax system. Today New Mexico has all the machinery for the careful expenditure of taxes in the office of the state comptroller, the tax commission, the educational budget auditor and school budget commissions in each county.

Eight in Ohio Seek President's Place

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14 (AP)—Eight names headed by President Hoover and Gov. George White were on Ohio's list Saturday as candidates for the presidential nominations.

The time for filing nominating petitions ended at 6:30 p. m., Friday night with all but three of the State's 55 Republican delegates to the Republican convention pledged to President Hoover.

Prohibition was made an issue in the senatorial nomination by the entry of Mr. L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and who is backed by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League. He filed on the Republican ticket to oppose Attorney-General Gilbert Bettman, Mrs. Elizabeth C. T. Miller of Cleveland and Charles A. Bracher of Dayton.

One Minute Gained For Millions Risked

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP)—If you're a motorist at 35 and speed to gain one minute, you're risking 16,819,200 precious minutes.

The Chicago Motor Club figured this out Saturday, using American mortality tables as their basis. At 35 a motorist may expect 32 more years. That's 16,819,200 minutes or 1,009,152,000 seconds.

"Few, if any motorists would care to risk $16,819,200 in order to gain $1, yet many car owners unthinkingly will risk that number of minutes in order to gain one," said Mr. Charles M. Hayes, president of the club.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 Happy Rose Dance Orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Broadcast from Geneva.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 Jack Beauvais, songs.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Spoon Hand Sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Voice of Firestone: Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States"; "Tennessee"; soloists; orchestra; choir.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 Organist.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:05 p. m.—Tune Ticklers.
5:15 RKO presentation.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Anti-Hoarding Campaign.
6:15 Westinghouse Rhythms.
6:30 "Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Majestic Orchestra; quartet.
9:30 NBC, Rondoliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "Within Canada's Mounted."
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Victor Arden's Orchestra; Tom Brown, tenor.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:0 p. m.—"Little Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon; string ensemble.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:45 The Ritualwayite's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Lee La, Mo, baritonette; orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "The Rhythmodizers," orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "The Cockwell House Tune Blenders."
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, the Bath Club; interview; soloists; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berry Crafters Symphonettes.
8:45 Colonial Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Broadcast rehearsals; Mildred Hunt, ore hestra.
9:30 CBS, "Ar Evening in Paris; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 Joe Solor on's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ re dital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Copley-Pl a Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bor Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CB Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Cla e Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Ge Arnheim's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Trils," an Indian dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Ed Crosby.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Yankee String Ensemble.
7:30 Bob Emery's "Hidden News Oddities."
7:45 Joe Solomon's orchestra.
8:00 The Gypsies.
8:15 Paul Stassen, viola d'amour virtuoso; baritone.
8:30 CBS, Boston Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Hawaiians.
9:15 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray, baritone; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Benedetto Pullo, pianist.
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 The Biltmore Trio.
6:00 "Garden of Song."
6:15 Helen Otis, Musical Maid.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Village Station Agent," skit.
7:00 Studio vocal.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
7:30 Variety Trio.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Cindy and Sam."
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Organ.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:10 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—Organist.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:25 p. m.—Organist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—Edward Mac Hugh, baritone; Bradford organist.
1:00 m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Tiptoe Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—"Great Decisions in History."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; Piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum, Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Stories of the Living Great; "Fritz Kreisler."
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Bernie Valley; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aurora Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Ballou Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, A Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Musical Americana."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Ray's Taft Orchestra.

WHDH

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Le La Mayfair baritonette.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, "Hall" Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Ballads.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée Dansante Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Talk.
4:45 p. m.—Organ, Marcis Cronin.

'Hain't Gonna Be No More Poor Grammar'

NORMAN, Okla., March 14 (AP)—"You gotta use good grammar" at the University of Oklahoma—or else!

Degrees may be withheld from students who do not show a satisfactory use of "the King's English," it became known with the appointment of a committee by Dean S. W. Reaves of the College of Arts and Sciences to [illegible] a sally on campus slang.

Faculty members were asked to turn in names of students habitually breaking the rules of grammar and the offenders will be assigned special exercises in the use of English.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appearing in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under these headings Write or call for details.

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GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
1 Year $2.50—2 Years $4.00
Including copy of cook book, "Good Meals and How to Prepare Them," by Good Housekeeping Institute
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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64 Hemenway Street
1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished. References required. $30 up. Resident janitor.

ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable. Apply on premises or
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[illegible] Washington St., Boston, Tel. Laf. 7040

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

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ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363.

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FOR SALE—High class custom made living room furniture, commodes, lamps; reasonable. Tel. after 2 p. m., Trafalgar 7-5313 (N. Y. C.).

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Large, quiet room, suitable practitioner, in business people's elevator apartment; low rent. Apt. 11-E, 121 Madison. Bo. 4-2185.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW
Tel. Woodstock, N. Y. 140 Woodstock, N. Y.
In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; especially erected for quiet, rest and study.
Mrs. Sibyl Weinert, Manager

"THE STAFFORD"—Large, attractive home for tourists or permanent guests. 2808 Rivermont Ave., Lynchburg, Va., State Highway 60.

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

WOULD like to communicate with business man who would appreciate good home in Westchester; convenient to station; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, private bath, cooking, in quiet, orderly home; 2 minutes B. M. T. Bu 2-3453.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Furnished room with private family, in excellent neighborhood; near bus and R. R. station; also garage if desired; nice location; [illegible] references. Center Newton 1284-W.

N. Y. C., 66 West 94th—Near church and Park; lovely, large, quiet room; running water, home comforts; reasonable. Riverside 9-6562.

N. Y. C., 412 W. 110th—Modern, bright, airy, newly decorated, single, studio type, Frigidaire, housekeeping, $7. FOSTER, Academy 2-6217.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y., 218-20 94th Ave.—Cheerful, homelike furnished rooms; refined home; breakfast; references. Hollis 5-6687-M.

SANITARIUMS

Mount Morris Park Sanatorium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)
Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C. Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.
Telephone Harlem 7-7880

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REFINED colored girl desires position attendant to children; seamstress. Tel. Aud. 3-0596. HULL, 246 W. 150th St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced, housework, cooking, sewing, drive car, knowledge of music; location immaterial. Mansfield 2-2177, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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5-ROOM cottage delightfully located on shore of beautiful New Hampshire lake; quiet, exclusive; private beach; 3-hour drive from Boston; garage. 8-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY—High-class, slightly used ladies' wearing apparel, every description; reasonable. Open until 9 p. m. Riv. 9-3851.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

VIRGINIA ORDERS MARKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Thirty historical markers to be placed on the highway from Mechanicsville to Fort Harrison have been ordered by the state conservation and development commission, it is announced by Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, historian of the commission. The markers are designed to tell the story of various battles, and other markers will be added to show the position of the military units involved.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

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JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A Great Store in a Great City

Specially Designed Dresses
With Dressmaking Service. Unusual materials, suitable for all occasions.
Shown only by appointment.
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Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
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PROMPT SERVICE
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Service to Your Home
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Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
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A Unique Washington Shop
You'll find Old Silver, Antiques, Fine Linens and Italian Novelties.
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STORAGE REPAIRS
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GOWNS
Lovely Gowns From $11 Up
HENDERSON
206 THE LA SALLE
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Dinner Sundays 12:30 to 8
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Regular Full Course DINNER 50c
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Haberdashers and Shirtmakers Since 1862
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Try Our Finished Family Service
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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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With New Fashions that are both Wearable and Economical
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Demand is at its Height
We have all the new tricky styles for Women and Misses at $1.95

You'll Find Quality and Value at
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Smart New
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Suits and Overcoats 75 Cents
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VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

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Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
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Incorporated
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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"The Best Place to Shop After All"
New Spring Fashions
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Ready Now
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Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

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Fine Cut Flowers
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By our service we have grown."
"By our work we are known
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
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Bertie Cantley
Millinery
904 QUARRIER STREET
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The BABY SHOP
Infants' and Children's Correct Wearing Apparel to 14 Years
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Electric Shining Equipment for Ladies and Gentlemen.
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CLARKSBURG

PARSONS SOUDERS CO.
29th Anniversary Sale
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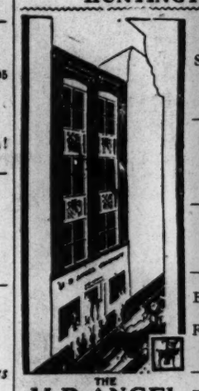

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN STATISTICS

It is estimated that 60,000 persons sleep every night in Pullman berths. The textile requirements, therefore, are enormous. A supply of 4,195,873 towels, 2,709,133 sheets, 2,175,932 pillow slips, 466,362 blankets, 444,869 pillows, 434,614 head-rest covers, 221,862 mattresses, 178,756 parlor car tidy slips and 143,315 jackets for porters being necessary.

The standard "sleeper" of 12 sections and drawing-room, which is three nights out, must carry 400 hand towels, 250 sheets, 200 pillow slips, 56 blankets and 8 jackets.

If the entire linen supply of the Pullman Company were washed at one time, there would be 284,685,235 pieces on the line!

The annual laundry bill reaches a total of $3,073,359.08.

In Lighter Vein

Classified

The curate was preaching his first sermon in his new church. He was not altogether flattered to observe that one or two of the congregation became sleepy.

Later in the week he happened to call upon one of the offenders.

"Well, sir," said the parishioner, "I suppose you have made a few friends since coming here?"

"Oh, yes, thanks," replied the young clergyman. "Also a few nodding acquaintances." — *Cleveland Press.*

No Collateral

Two Georgia darkies were discussing the financial condition of the country. They didn't agree.

"You's all wrong," one vociferated. "Dey ain't no money sho'tage. Ah asked mah bankuh is he' out o' money and he tuk me in de vault and showed me piles an' piles o' money. An' I says could he let me have jes' a little. An' he says sho' he could. Has Ah any collat'rul? An' Ah hasn't. Now dat's what's de mattuh wif dis country. Dey's plenty o' money but we'se jes' runnin' sho't on collat'rul."—*Bankers' Monthly.*

Too Obvious

"Georgina, will you marry me?"

"Ask me again next year. I don't want people thinking I proposed to you."—*Passing Show.*

Which Was Plenty

Flivvers come and flivvers go,
Models big and little—
But Mary still wants half the road
And wants that down the middle.
—*Capper's Weekly.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Extol (B. R.) — Short *o* as in tonic; not long as in told.

Vanity (H. L. K., who asks that a caution be inserted against *van'-uh-ty*) — Yes, it should be *van'-i-ty* (vowels short).

"Stock" in Jeremiah 2: 27 ("D") —This word translates the Hebrew *'ets*, usually rendered "tree," but frequently, as in this instance, applied to wood, a stick, stalk, or timber.

Temporal — Watch the *o*; it is "quick-long" as in obey, *tem'-po-ral* (*e* short, *a* clipped as in account). Avoid *tem'-per-al.*

Supreme, superstructure—Not *soo-preme'* or *soo-per-struk'-ture;* sound the *u* in the first "quick-long," *su-preme'*; in the second, owing to the secondary stress on the first syllable, it is a bit more sustained as in *use*, *su-per-struk'-ture* (*e* as in maker, second *u* short, third "quick-long").

Sensuous — Here the important *u* not only is not long, but it hasn't the *u* sound at all. The word is sounded *sen'-shoo-us* (*e* short, *oo* as in *foot*, *u* as in *circus*). So do not strain at *sen'-su-us.*

Species—Preferably *spe'-shez* (each *e* long). Not *spe'-sez.*

Origin, originate — The *o* in the first is short as in *odd*; in the second it is as in obey.

Adhesion, cohesion — When these similar words appear together, it is proper to emphasize the difference between them. Therefore, while the accent is ordinarily proper on the second syllable of each, *ad-he'-zhun* and *co-he'-zhun*, in a construction such as "their adhesion and cohesion were studied," the second of the similar words should be sounded *co'-he-zhun.*

Vertebrata, articulata, radiata — Sound that important *a* long, *vur-te-bray'-ta*, with secondary stress on first syllable (not *vur-tih-brah'-ta*); *ahr-tik-u-lay'-ta*, with secondary stress on second syllable (not *ahr-tik-u-lah'-ta*); *ray-dih-ay'-ta*, with secondary stress on first syllable (not *ray-dih-ah'-ta*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: As useless as for a French cabinet member to hang up his hat and coat.

Christian Advocate: An angler may return with no string, but he'll have some yarn.

A Quotation for Today

THE character of one's thinking when without human companionship determines the nature of one's actions when with others.
—GEORGE H. READ

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

WHILE the former Governor of one of the southwestern states was in San Antonio recently, someone told him of a plain old fellow now residing here whose proudest boast was that he had been an ardent supporter of the "Governor" and who had expressed the hope that he might one day talk with him.

"Can you get him on the telephone?" asked the Governor. A few moments later what was evidently a mutually happy telephone conversation was in progress.

Afterward, his daughter said: "Father, I think I detected in that conversation the secret of your success in dealing with people. I noticed that, in talking to that old man, you immediately put yourself on his ground—instinctively used the language which he would understand—in other words, bridged a gulf which he himself would have found impassable."

The Governor smiled with a smile which was ineffably sweet and tender. "Well," he replied, "if I have seemed able to do that in my contacts with my fellow man, it is because that has been my interpretation of the Golden Rule. I have tried to make it a practice never to humiliate the other fellow. Oftentimes while I was in office one of your well-meaning but wholly inexperienced fellows—and there are likely to be such in any state legislature—would spring his pet idea in the midst of a crowd of better-equipped men.

"Perhaps the idea would not have a grain of merit—it might even be so ludicrous as to provoke a laugh from the bystanders. But it was *his* idea, she best he had to offer, and it was worth something to him. So I always listened attentively and said, 'Well, Jim, I'd like to go into that with you. Suppose you come around to my office tomorrow and we'll talk it over together.'

"Yes," the Governor concluded, "I did try never to put the other fellow into a position which I myself should not have liked to occupy."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Bell System telephotographic stations averaged 7000 pictures a month over its wires during the past five years?

Colorado has passed a law requiring telephones in the schools?

V. E. Spencer, associate professor of soils research for the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, has produced a fertilizer from waste straw?

The United States Government has dollar for dollar in gold or eligible paper for all currency in circulation?

There are 11,500,000 women working in occupations in Germany?

Drs. Hale, Gale and Frost are editors of the Astrophysical Journal published by the Chicago University Press?

The sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks was stopped in the Japanese village of Nishiyadanimura, for two years, because the town had failed to pay its taxes?

Candidates for the job of porter at the Halles Centrales (central markets) must be able to carry a load of 396 pounds for a distance of 262 feet?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

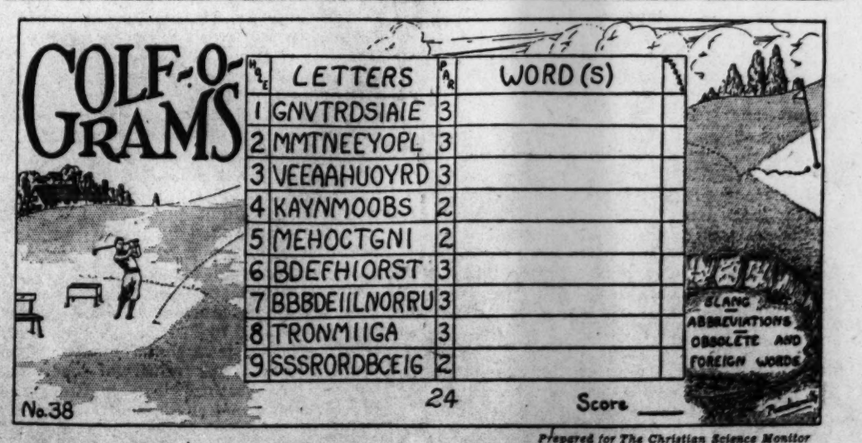
Went over to the Boss's school today, expecting to have some fun during recess time—
But shortly after I arrived it began to rain like everything and I said to myself—Fiddlesticks! Now no one will come out and play!"
And sure enough, it wasn't long before I heard them laughing and having a grand time inside—
Well, I galloped around to the rear of the building and found the basement door open—
And I slipped in and scooted upstairs and found the Boss, and my! wasn't he surprised to see me!

Drawn by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Artist

Golf-O-Grams

No. 36
(Published Feb. 28, 1932)
A COMBINATION OF THE BEST SCORES RECEIVED

Hole. Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1. LBAIICENNNET	3	Bicentennial	1
2. OGGOONNISRT	2	Going Strong	2
3. IIISTANLP	3	Pintail Is	2
4. ININIRPSTAO	4	Inspiration	1
5. AEEFHDNR	2	Free-hand	1
6. AEIYRTHSTMG	3	Thirsty Game	2
7. OOOADRBHLCS	2	School-board	1
8. ANCOUYDNIF	3	Infancy Duo	2
9. YSAESDROW	3	Easy Words	2
	24		14



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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EDITORIALS

Much More Than a Mouse

MANY Geneva observers will be confounded by the resolution of the League of Nations Assembly on the Far Eastern crisis. It is much more portentous than the mouse they had expected. There is here no hiding behind empty formulas. "The provisions of the Covenant," says the Assembly, "are entirely applicable to the present dispute," by which is meant Manchuria as well as Shanghai.

As a permanent policy it invokes Secretary Stimson's attitude of nonrecognition of any situation, treaty or agreement arising out of the use of military force. Finally, as an earnest of its responsibility and a token of its attitude of "mediation before recommendation," it sets up a committee to handle the task of settling the dispute.

There can be no question that the Japanese in general are anxious to get foreign help in treating with the Chinese at Shanghai. It seems to be fairly evident, furthermore, that they are prepared to bow to world opinion by retiring. But they cannot retire without some assurance against a repetition of the chaos that existed in Chapei and adjacent territory prior to January 28.

The Chinese are in no mood to give such assurance, in view of Japanese aggression. Their attitude will probably be upheld by world opinion. But the circumstances in Shanghai are exceptional in that the prospect of trouble is always present. Here is the opportunity for the powers in Shanghai to step in. If the Assembly means to settle this problem at Geneva instead of at Shanghai, it has been unwise, for such a course will only delay the winding up of an intolerable situation. It may also result in inflaming the younger element among the Japanese militarists, who are naturally anxious to collect the fruits of conquest.

As to Manchuria, the Japanese hold different views. They have contended that their policy in this area is a matter between themselves and China. Even at the cost of risking a war in Shanghai, they rejected the peace effort of the powers which sought to bracket both as the price of intervening in Shanghai. But they have made a concession from past rigidity by admitting a sort of intercession by the Lytton commission of inquiry.

A reading of the Assembly's resolution, however, would give the impression that this commission had been liquidated. For no word about it can be found. Yet it is already at work in China, and its distinguished personnel is a guaranty in itself that its services to conciliation, the word emphasized in the resolution, are potentially profound.

The omission of any reference to the Lytton commission is one reason why the Assembly resolution has been regarded in certain quarters as a declaration of "independence" in relation to the Council. The expression is unfortunate. Unquestionably the small powers, who dominate the Assembly, are perturbed by the creation of what they fear might become a precedent. Sympathy with their position in this respect will be unstinted.

But this position should be safeguarded by the juridical procedure they outline and by the support of the great powers for the nonrecognition policy they recommend. In trying to settle the dispute as a dispute, they should not have ignored the work now being done on the spot, both in Shanghai and in Manchuria. Perhaps, however, this may in some way be brought under the wing of the new nineteen-power committee.

It is important that there be no working at cross purposes as between the Assembly and the Council. And it is necessary that the immediate peace efforts at Shanghai should not be interfered with in any way by Geneva. But most essential is it that the League and the United States maintain a united and vigorous front behind the proposition that war shall be profitless. The Assembly's resolution establishes that front. That is the tremendous fact of the moment.

Medicines and Mysteries

KING JAMES, when petitioned to settle a dispute between a druggist and a grocer, the former having charged the latter with selling drugs, once wrote:

> Grocers are but merchants. The business of the apothecaries is a mystery.

Just how much of a mystery the drug store remains to this day is indicated by the fact that of $715,000,000 worth of drugs and so-called medicines purchased by the American public each year, "only about half has any scientific justification for the care of sickness," according to the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, an organization sponsored by philanthropic foundations, with headquarters in Washington and Dr. Harry H. Moore as director of research.

There may be a point in the information that this $300,000,000 or so in "questionable" products was sold through the help of about $70,000,000 in advertising. Whatever the inducement, there is ground for genuine concern over the fact that the American people continue year after year to lay out such sums for remedies which according to medical testimony are useless and which must result in untold disappointment.

One might suppose, if these findings by the committee are accurate, that the public soon would become aware of the futility of such remedies and turn to technical advice. One might also suppose that if the public continues buying such drugs it must be because they sometimes are found to result as desired. If this be so, perhaps the oracular theories of the medical practitioners who declare such drugs useless have overlooked something, namely, the effect of the confidence of the user.

Many, however, now place less confidence than formerly in material remedies of all kinds because they have concluded that well-being is to be sought in another direction. Not only do they deplore heartily those forms of quackery which knowingly and intentionally defraud their victims, but they also begin to question whether even the most erudite and most sincerely given forms of medical treatment may not represent something of a waste of effort—treating the flesh for ills which even medical science now admits are not entirely of the flesh.

Many persons, including prominent physicians, are turning to a recognition of mental factors in health. Possibly it is not long before healing by prayer—once thought mysterious—will be seen as less mysterious than "the business of apothecaries."

The Age to Fly

WHAT is the right age to learn to fly, and having learned, to continue flying? The popular answer is, preferably in the early twenties. And this answer has been so long returned to the query as to the best age to learn anything, from foreign languages and games to music and art, that those who have been forced to delay their higher education until a later period find themselves faced with the superstitious belief that learning will be more difficult for them than for their younger associates.

Within the last few years these superstitions have received an emphatic denial in the work of eminent natural scientists, to whom the adult learner has presented a new and interesting problem; and it has been found to the satisfaction of many of these investigators that the ability to learn does not diminish, but actually increases, with maturity.

And now the statement is boldly made that these findings apply also to that most youthful of all occupations, flying. That a man of fifty or sixty may drive his own automobile, but may not fly his own airplane, is a view still generally held. An article in a recent issue of the Spur refutes this theory. Its author is one who first felt a desire to fly when he had attained the age of fifty, and who proceeded to put that desire into practice. The belief that only youth can fly he calls a "fetish." When he inquired of his instructor whether he was the oldest student pilot in the school, a plane was pointed out to him "spiraling down from 2000 feet." Its occupant, flying solo, was a student of sixty, about to receive his pilot's license.

Learning in the academic fields has been for so long regarded as the exclusive prerogative of youth that a good deal of reiteration may be required to convince older people of their superior privileges in this respect. But flying, as a comparatively new art, should be relatively free from the hoary superstitions that have withheld people from enjoying activities which, did they only realize it, were rightfully theirs. The time to learn any subject is when interest and desire impel one to do so. The age to fly is the age at which one wants to fly, whether sixteen or sixty.

Bonds of Empire

THE recent appointment of Mr. Stanley Bruce as Minister to represent Australian interests in London is a remarkable testimony to the importance the Commonwealth Government attaches to the maintenance of close touch with Great Britain. Mr. Bruce was for some years Prime Minister of Australia and represented his country at the Imperial Conference of 1926.

Australia is thus the first Dominion to take advantage of the decisions of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1931 instituting new methods of coöperation between the partners of the British Commonwealth. Hitherto all the Dominions have contented themselves with maintaining High Commissioners in London. The Statute of Westminster regularizing the new relationships of the members of the British family of nations only came into force in December, so Australia has certainly lost no time in making a change.

Before and after the passing of the Statute of Westminster, which declared the absolute equality of status of the British Dominions and the United Kingdom, constitutional lawyers waged wordy warfare about the meaning of the measure. Some objected that it would give any Dominion the legal right to proclaim a republic, or that the Irish Free State would be fully entitled to tear up the treaty by which it was established. No subtlety of possible legal juggling with the words of the statute was neglected by the experts.

Happily neither British politicians nor the general public have been deeply perturbed by the nightmare terrors which have deprived the theorists of their sleep. Nor is Prof. J. H. Morgan entirely convincing when he declares it is an "axiom" of British constitutional law that what one session of Parliament can do another session can undo. Is that accurate? Not even the Imperial Parliament can entirely abolish the past. If it has paid away money, it cannot make that money be unpaid. If it has ratified a treaty, it cannot undo the act without a breach of faith. If it has given complete freedom to a Dominion, it has surely deprived itself of the power to withdraw it.

The common sense of the matter, as it is generally appreciated by the British public, is better expressed by Prof. E. C. S. Wade of Cambridge, who suggests that though it is easy for lawyers to drive the proverbial coach and four through the statute, "this is the wrong approach to the measure." The Dominions are at liberty to interpret their freedom as they like—indeed, they have been free to do so for many years. Even their loyalty to the Crown depends on the willingness to be loyal. The freedom formally declared by the statute is a freedom the Dominions already possessed; but it does not make them more free than before to tear up a treaty—such as the Irish treaty—without incurring the guilt of a breach of faith.

Many have always believed that by breaking the bonds of legal compulsion the true bonds of common interest would be strengthened. Some of the Dominions have lost no time in endeavoring to prove this true. All of them are willing to give some priority to Great Britain in respect of foreign policy and defense. Even among equals one is generally regarded as the leader, and while Great Britain fills, as well as foots, the bill it is natural that she should retain this position. Meanwhile it is surely significant that no sooner has Britain formally denied her own supremacy among her imperial partners than one of those partners should begin experimenting with new machinery for tightening the alliance.

Wanted: Films Good of Their Kind

FOR many years now the film producers have regarded the box office as their one sure guide to what the public wants. That other factors might be involved was admitted, but how could you put your finger on such intangible things as taste, a feeling for human values, a belief that the pictures should reflect the common human experience that wrongdoing brings its own punishment? So the old rule-of-thumb method of gauging the possible popularity of a proposed series of pictures continued. It was a method that worked well enough in the fat years when the talkies were a novelty and the averages of employment and income were high. Allowance did not even have to be made for the individual appeal of a popular star in a poor story.

Then came the lean years, and the box-office test clearly failed under conditions that inclined playgoers to be more intelligent in their choice of entertainment, having less money to spend at the cinemas. Even the "trend" theory failed as a barometer when playgoers began shopping for shows. They would neglect three mystery films and fill all day long a fourth cinema which also was showing a mystery film. The simple fact was that the best picture of its kind was drawing the crowds. The public was not going to mystery films merely because they were mystery films. People wanted as good a show as they could find, now that they were going to the theater less often.

Now there comes official recognition by the producers that box-office returns are unsatisfactory—because incomplete—guides to public taste. Questionnaires are being mailed by the chief American producers as a group to a list of representative "leading citizens" all over the United States. The questionnaire is divided into several sections as a means of grouping different types of stories, and the recipient is asked to check off the types of films he prefers.

Here can be noticed in a new variation the ancient and rather pathetic belief of film makers in "trends." Possibly this is to be a final trial of that belief before it is found wanting and put in its apparently proper place as representing a small and altogether indeterminate factor. It is difficult to see how this questionnaire can result in anything more conclusive than a statement from the persons consulted that on the whole they like almost any kind of film entertainment provided it is well done.

Many persons do not care for horror stories, as the producers discovered after launching their recent "trend" of weird mystery films. A good many persons do not care for slapstick comedies because of their stale vulgarities. A great many persons do not care for stories that falsify universal experience by showing a pretty young girl going through many sordid adventures and emerging at the end apparently unscathed. There have been many such artificial stories in the pictures of recent months and these have not helped the good name of the films.

The questionnaire may well reveal, in a section devoted to "remarks," that a part of the public large enough to be reckoned with does not want specious reasoning, plot trickery and falsification of human values in films; that it does want films that are good of their kind, and that when well done many kinds of films are liked by the same individual.

Editorial Notes

Unable to speak or understand a word of the English language when she landed in the United States from Poland six years ago, a twelve-year-old high school girl of Lynn, Mass., Miss Rachel Rapoport, has been announced as the winner of the medal for declamation, being proclaimed the best orator, the foremost exponent of English expression in a student body of more than 1800 pupils. The explanation of her remarkable achievement is summed up in her own simple words: "I suppose I've worked hard."

Rivalry between Democrats and Republicans as to which party instituted and advocated specific economy reforms is helping to obtain ratification of dollar-saving measures in Washington, news dispatches say. Here, at last, is an instance in which party rivalry, an institution whose value has often been questioned, seems justifying its existence!

Names sometimes are strikingly allied with a man's activities. A veteran American airman who makes speed records is named Hawks—and now we have news of a Chilean who is to make a 7000-mile ocean voyage in a small sailboat. His name is Señor Cruz.

Talking about rapid rises, it would be hard to beat those seventy-four elevators which are to be installed in the seventy-story structure of the Rockefeller City development in New York City which are to ascend sixty-five stories in fifty seconds.

Now that an eight-cylinder Ford is in production, is it presumed that the old jokes about the four-cylinder car will be doubled?

Now that it is Peiping, instead of Peking, do owners of those fuzzy little dogs call them Peeps rather than Pekes?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Test of Short Selling—Wets Can't Have It Both Ways

THE NATION makes a rather interesting suggestion of a method by which the effect of short selling upon stock-market prices can be given a practical test. There is beyond any question a nation-wide feeling that this practice, particularly at a time of financial depression like the present, does have a strong tendency to artificially depress the market. A short sale of a comparatively few shares will make a new quotation. Banks holding the stock as collateral at once call for additional margin. More of the stock is thereupon thrown on the market as a result, and the vicious circle is complete and operative.

The president of the Stock Exchange and the brokers who get two commissions on a short sale may argue to the end of time. The people believe that short sales mean artificial lows, and the pending investigation by Congress was ordered in response to a well-defined public demand.

It is not improbable that as a result of that investigation some legislation for the prohibition of short selling may be presented to Congress. Make no mistake. Something of the sort is demanded by the country with an emphasis and determination to which Congress cannot be indifferent. Wall Street opposes action, of course, and pleads that short sales, in the long run, sustain, rather than depreciate, prices.

The Nation suggests that by legislation or by its own action the New York Stock Exchange be prohibited from negotiating short sales for a period of six months. Concurrently the other great market, known as "the Curb," would be permitted to continue business under its present rules. The stocks listed on the Curb nowadays are thoroughly representative and the business done on that exchange compares favorably with that on the "Big Board." At the end of six months, therefore, if this plan should be carried into effect, a reasonable comparison could be made of the stability of prices with and without short selling.

There would, of course, remain some opportunity for interference with the integrity of the demonstration by connivance or conspiracy. Wall Street is determined to protect its system of gambling and would not hesitate at extreme methods. But the plan will appeal greatly to those who would like to get further light on the true effect of short selling.

* * *

Inquiring income tax officials in Canada have discovered that brewers and distillers paid $425,000 into the funds of the Moderation League. Now that league existed for the purpose of fighting prohibition in such of the provinces as still maintained it. The argument was—in Canada as in the United States—"they're drinking more under prohibition than they would under a system of state sales." Nevertheless, the brewers and distillers contributed to the Moderation League, and that they judged its purposes wisely is shown by this statement made in court:

> We figured that investing nearly half a million dollars in the cause of repeal of prohibition and the establishment of a government system of sales would so greatly increase our business that we were quite justified in so large an expenditure. *Time has proven us right*, and we contend that this was a legitimate advertising expenditure.

The argument in the United States is that legalization of liquor selling will decrease consumption, which, it is alleged, has greatly increased under prohibition. No intelligent person believes this. No statistics can be cited in its support. Ordinary common sense, based on observations of conditions today and prior to prohibition, disproves it. This highly relevant Canadian evidence gives it a final knockout.

But the plea will still be pressed by the wets. They will argue that repeal will lessen consumption, and at the same time produce uncounted millions in new revenue. They will preach that the "saloon must never come back," and coincidently show how greatly the ranks of the unemployed will be lessened by putting bartenders and their sort to work again. They insist that the consumption of liquor shall be rigidly limited, and promise millionaires a heavy reduction in their income taxes, based upon excise revenues which it would require twice the pre-war consumption of alcoholic beverages to produce.

There is many a good prohibitionist who feels tempted to let the wets have their way for a time in order that the futility of their promises might be revealed.

* * *

Even in war there are humorous incidents. The Japanese in taking home as prizes the big guns which so long held them back at Woosung say that they were made in Japan and have not yet been paid for by their Chinese purchasers. But even more striking is the record that the biggest gun now unlimbered in Chinese aid—namely the League of Nations—is a creditor to China to the amount of 9,466,195.48 gold francs. Not one cent has the Flowery Kingdom ever paid of its dues to the League. As adepts in getting much for nothing, the Chinese should challenge the admiration of the world.

Snow In the Country

THERE are people who do not care for snow. They say it gets down their necks, and turns to slush, and slops into their overshoes, and otherwise makes the city streets things of despair and ugliness. Ah, but they should see a snowstorm in the country, preferably on a farm. An old house with low-studded rooms nestles on a hillside, fields stretching down toward a low-lying meadow, and trees coming up close on the upper side of the slope.

Yawning fireplaces with the bricks scarred and blackened with years of use should glow with the crackle and sputter of oak or hickory logs, and there should be a fat cat curled up on the corner of a worn hooked rug before the hearth. Occasionally a log will hiss when the flame reaches a little pocket of pitch and the sound will blend nicely with the swishing of little swirls of snow against the windowpane.

The storm doesn't have to be a severe one; rather it should be gentle, with the flakes large and fleecy, but falling thickly so as to all but obscure the woods beyond the fields, save where the dark green of the pines makes a smudged background. Sounds become so strangely distinct that the bell on the village church tolling the hours seems to be almost around the corner of the barn, and the raucous call of a lone crow winging its way across the slope to the shelter of the pines causes the cat to raise its head and flick the tip of its tail.

The more it snows the better it will be. It may continue all the afternoon, even through the night, perhaps to establish a record, like the one in Whittier's "Snowbound." People like to have things out of the ordinary happen, even if ordinarily they do not like them. Those who do not care for snowstorms often hope, when one does set in, that it will be a "regl'ar rip snorter" that will make a rich topic for future conversations and sundry comparisons.

But regardless of whether there be three inches or three feet, it will be clean and white and fleecy. When the sun comes out it will sparkle with diamonds, and melt from the roof and drip from the eaves, forming little icicles that will grow larger and larger day by day. Chickadees will flit about in the lilac bushes at one end of the woodshed looking for crumbs. There will be no slush, no unkempt city streets, and it cannot be imagined that one would be very much put out even at getting a little snow down one's neck—in the country.

G. F. L.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Why Not Tests for Bankers, Too?

WITH the approval of the national and state real estate boards, the Illinois Legislature enacted last year a bill designed to improve the standards of the real estate business.

The law provides for the licensing of real estate brokers, and for preliminary examinations to test the intelligence, knowledge and relevant experience of applicants for licenses.

Other states have enacted similar laws. While as yet the results have not been sufficient to permit mature judgment concerning their effectiveness, there is no doubt that the principle back of them is sound. It is not the intention to build up monopolies in the handling of real estate. Hundreds of applicants for licenses who fail at the first examination qualify at subsequent examinations after well-directed study.

It is pertinent to ask why, if the real estate business is believed to require licensing and the application of certain experience and intelligence tests, the more involved business of banking is left to the unrestricted operation of what is called economic law. It is notorious that many persons totally unfit to assume banking functions and have charge of other people's money easily obtain permission to open what they call banks, and what hosts of credulous men and women mistake for well-managed banking institutions.

The mere presentation of a certificate of good moral character should not entitle anyone to open a bank and become the trustee of public funds. Too many bank failures are due not to general conditions, but to the ignorance, incapacity, imprudence and, sometimes, the dishonesty of so-called bankers.

The law should treat banking at least as it has begun to treat real estate. It should surround the banking business with intelligent and effective safeguards.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Depression Short Story

A TALL, smooth-shaven man stepped up to the front door of one of Waterbury's better homes the other day and gave the doorbell a quick, businesslike ring. He was well dressed, his trousers neatly pressed, his shirt clean, his shoes shined. He carried a bundle rolled up in newspaper. No, there was nothing the maid could do: he wished to speak to the woman of the house, if she would be so kind as to step to the door a moment.

"Good-morning, madam." His lifted hat revealed a well-groomed head of hair. "I am ready to go to work for you for an hour, day, week or year. If you have a floor which needs polishing, a chair which needs paint, a room which needs wall paper, a ceiling to whitewash, a small carpenter or plumbing job, I shall be glad to serve you."

She was impressed by his manners and appearance. "I'm sorry," she said, "I can't think of anything in that line. How could you do any such job without ruining your clothes?"

He tapped the bundle. "I have my overalls here," he said. "Also a screwdriver, monkey wrench and a few other tools, as well as a few faucet packings."

"That reminds me. There is a dripping faucet in the kitchen. You may repair it if you will."

The overalls were on in a jiffy and the wrench out. In five minutes the faucet was repaired. The woman of the house by this time had decided that this was as good a time as any to have the kitchen brass polished, and it took him almost an hour. The charge was 50 cents. The man worked for 50 cents an hour, he explained, while he was actually on the job. He left his telephone number and offered to come on call.

The next day he was called to whitewash the basement. Between times, as he worked, the woman drew from him his story.

He was young, about 28, and had had a good position with a firm that went bankrupt. He had a bride of a year, and didn't intend to accept charity. So when there were no openings in his line he decided to put to use the ability to handle odd jobs which his father had taught him when he was a schoolboy. He had been working for seven months and averaged enough to keep his family comfortable.

Hit by the depression? Yes. But not a knockout blow.—*Waterbury* (Conn.) *Republican.*

Italy Turns to Cartels

SEVERAL months ago Benito Mussolini declared that pre-war capitalism would soon die in Italy. The world, if it paid attention, laid it to the Dictator's well-known exuberance of utterance. But the Chamber of Deputies when it meets will have presented it a legislative program which exactly fulfills Mussolini's prediction. And the deputies have a way of enacting everything that comes to them with the Duce's orders. The bill has already been approved by Mussolini's advisers.

It calls for the complete reorganization of Italian business, requiring each industry to form cartels or trusts regulating production and prices. While other nations talk about the advantages or disadvantages of controlled economics and debate Swope plans and their rivals, Italy is on the way to trying them out.

The speed by which the new plans are adopted is left open. But it is understood that the iron and steel industry will come first, to be followed by chemical, automobiles, mining, silk and public utilities.

The effect upon the actual operation of industry will be almost the same as in Soviet Russia, if Mussolini carries out his cartel system to the full. The important difference is that Italy does not repudiate the principle of private property. Private property must take orders, drastic orders, but it is to be preserved.

The Italian experiment is the child of depression, even as the discussion of such programs is in other countries where the economic order cannot be upset by a dictator's command. Its progress will be watched eagerly by many other nations where there are leanings toward a dictatorship of the Right.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Beer Goes Flat

BUENOS AIRES brewers admit the failure of a "sell more beer" campaign. In Germany, the saloon keepers are refusing to sell beer because the brewers have ordered a price cut in an effort to dispose of more of their product. The fact that in the "wet" countries less and less beer is being drawn should enable you to write your own conclusions. The brewers are looking beyond the frosted decorations of the saloon mirrors and seeing the handwriting on the wall.—*Los Angeles Times.*